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Hawaiian Gazette.

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ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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(Semi-Weekly).

FORWARD IS THE POLICY

Cabinet Votes to Proceed With
Public Work.

TO OPEN UP LARGE AREAS

Will Sell \$300,000 of Bonds—High-
way to Belt Hawaii—Hilo.
Maul—Oahu.

TO GO AHEAD.

A quite large portion of the public
works program for which money was
appropriated by the last legislature is
to be undertaken at once.

This was voted at a meeting of the
Executive Council on Saturday morn-
ing last. There were called in by the
Cabinet ministers on this occasion, W.
E. Rowell, Superintendent of Public
Works, Professor W. D. Alexander,
Surveyor General, W. W. Bruner, who
has had charge of the road surveys
and contracts on Hawaii and F. S.
Dodge, city surveyor and a man of im-
portance and value in the bureau.

BOND MONEY.

The means outside of current funds
for carrying on the great works is to
be realized from the sale of more than
\$300,000 of bonds. Advertisement is
to be made immediately for tenders on
this big sum of securities. It comes
from the Cabinet that a considerable
part of the whole \$300,000 will be sold
in single bonds of \$1,000 each, for the
purpose of giving resident small in-
vestors an opportunity. The interest
on these bonds is 5 per cent and cap-
italists are more than willing to take
the entire issue at a handsome pre-
mium.

DELAY ENDED.

There has been delay of an exceed-
ing nature in the matter of
proceeding with certain public works
that were considered by members of
the Government as necessary in the
highest degree. In the first place the
legislature was slow in appropriating
or allowing the money. Then came an-
nexation, making a number of ques-
tions or matters of financial moment
somewhat uncertain. Next followed
the visit of the Commission, rather in-
terrupting the sessions of the Cabinet
by depriving it of the presiding officer
most of the time.

ACTION.

Now the engine of the Government
is ready for business again. The decks
are cleared through the use of ener-
getic advice and action opens with a
vengeance. Scarcely a State in the
Union will be doing as much for itself
present and future as Hawaii will
have on hand in a few weeks.

Here is a partial list of what is to
be done, all authorized and ordered at
that Cabinet meeting last Saturday
morning:

COFFEE LANDS.

Olaa (coffee) lands to the extent of
12,000 acres to be opened. This is a be-
ginning on between thirty and forty
thousands of acres altogether. Prof.
Alexander goes to Hawaii tomorrow
to direct the preliminary surveys. The
plan is to make roads mauka to the
present volcano road to connect with
a section of the new highway that is
to parallel the Volcano road. Work
on this section of the new trunk line
through Olaa is to begin right away.

Some land is to be opened up in
North Hilo, towards Hamakua. A
goodly number of lots will be made
available for settlers.

A large body of land is to be opened
up in Kona. One man is there now
surveying. Kona is best known as a
coffee district.

FIRST CONCERN.

The first concern of the Govern-
ment just now in its land policy is in
the direction of effort and energy to
employ the whole survey department
and so much extra help as may be
necessary in the task of preparing and
laying out and making available pub-
lic land for private occupancy. It is
supposed to end with all possible speed
the condition that proper people are
applying for land and cannot secure it.

TWO ITEMS.

School houses to cost \$50,000 are
practically in course of construction
and to be completed within a year.

A new water system for the Molo-
kai settlement, to cost \$20,000, is as-
sured. The work has been started.

ROADS, ROADS.

In the matter of road construction
there will be most remarkable activity
during the remainder of the fiscal
period. The main wagon road to belt
the island of Hawaii will be com-
pleted.

There will be used on roads in Ha-
makua and North Kohala the sum of
\$40,000.

There will be completed the Kona-
Kau road.

There will be built a new road from
North Kona into Kohala.

There will be completed the Kohala-
Waimea road.

A road will be built into Waipio
Gulch.

Certain homestead roads will be
built.

The road into Puna from Hilo will be
extended.

Certain cross roads in Oiaa will be
built.

All roads will be of the best quality,
with solid foundations and permanent
macadam.

HILO PROPER.

An iron bridge is to be placed across
Waikuku bridge at Hilo, making two
bridges across the stream.

Hilo's wharf is to be completed.

Hilo's sewer is to be completed.

ISLAND OF MAUI.

A road is to be built from Hana
through the Nahiku lands.

Nahiku landing is to be rebuilt.

The Kula homestead road is to be
lengthened.

ISLAND OF KAUAI.

Molokaa Gulch, Koolau, is to have a
new road to cost \$3,000.

The new road through Lawai is to
be completed.

ISLAND OF OAHU.

Work on the slip and the two new
wharves near the fish market is to be
pushed with the utmost energy.

The Nuanu Pali road is to be re-
built from the Electric Light Station
to the Pali. The survey has been made
during the past fortnight. The grade
will not be above 5 per cent, which is
easier than the Punchbowl road.

A number of minor public works are
to be carried on. It will be conceded
that the Cabinet intends to do what
has been expected of it with the pros-
pects that are ahead.

CAMP SANITATION.

"News Muster" Says Health is Being
Looked After.

The first number of the weekly
"News Muster," a paper issued from
Camp McKinley, made its appearance
Saturday. It is edited by Herbert
Hungerford; Chas. W. Fetherolf is
business manager. The paper is eight
pages and contains a great deal of
spicy camp matter. On the first page
is an excellent cut of Col. Barber, head
of the camp. Among the numerous
camp subjects treated is that of the
sickness there. The "News Muster"
dives into this information on the sub-
ject in this manner:

The facts are that the men are in
as good a sanitary condition as could
be expected. Some who have indulged
too freely in native fruits to which
they have been unused are paying the
penalty for their rashness by severe
stomachaches, etc.; but the men who
have been discreet are in good health.

Every precaution is taken to prevent
illness and discomfort. The tanks of
boiled water for each company, the
floors which are being put in the tents
as rapidly as possible, the mosquito
nets and various other things ought to
indicate to the boys that everything
possible is being done to make them
comfortable and satisfied.

FAVORS THE GUARD.

General King Expresses Strong
Friendship for the N. G. H.

"I want to see the National Guard
of Hawaii thrive, build up and go ahead,
and I will do all in my power to that
end. So long as I am commander of
this district the boys who have worn
the blue here for five years shall have
every encouragement. They have per-
formed an important duty in the past
and will be an important factor in the
future of the country. It would not
surprise me to see the N. G. H., in a
few years, the support of a couple of
regiments of artillery on our fortifica-
tions at Pearl Harbor."

That is what General King said. He
spoke positively, earnestly and knew
he was talking to a newspaper man at
the time. In fact, the General has al-
ways appreciated the position of the
local Guard. The scheme to oust the
companies from their quarters was not
his and never received his sanction.

He opposed the idea from the start,
and it will be a satisfaction to him to
know that his position has been sus-
tained at Washington.

Good Steaming Weather.

The schooner John G. North arrived
in San Francisco September 10th from
Honolulu, after a passage of twenty-
seven days. Capt. Anderson said he
never before made such a tedious pas-
sage. The weather that has enabled
steamships to make good time between
island ports and San Francisco is re-
sponsible for the long passages made
by sailing packets, and this weather,
calm and light airs, has prevailed for
the past few months.

The Waimea Bridge.

J. McCallan, head carpenter for the
Public Works Department, returned
from Kanae Sunday morning, where he
had been engaged in putting in the new
Waimea bridge. It will take about
one and a half months to complete the
work. This bridge will be about fifty
feet longer than the one washed away
last February. It will also have stone
piers in place of the wooden piles used
to support the old bridge.

A BODY FLOATING

Remains of Half Caste Found in
the Bay.

KIKI RINGER, A TOWN BOY

Marks on His Body—Suggestions
of a Crime—More Likely
Accident—A Sailor.

The dead body of Kiki Ringer, a
young half white, well known to all of
the older settlers and almost everyone
about town, was found floating in the
bay about 3 o'clock yesterday after-
noon. All afternoon and night there
was a fever of interest in the matter in
police circles, for there is a feeling
that a frightful murder has been com-
mitted. When found the body bore a
deep, sharp cut above the right eye,
evidently made by a knife. There were
bruises on the breast and in several
other places which impressed one as
being the result of kicks or beatings
with a club.

The dead man was seen alive on Sun-
day night by the watchman at the
Inter Island wharf. He appeared then
to have been drinking. There are evi-
dences which connect him with a card
game later. It is believed there was
gambling at the time. These are the
clues the police thus far have to work
upon.

A coroner's jury was impaneled by
Deputy Marshal Chillingworth and will
meet this morning. All are natives,
for the most part backmen. Dr. Emer-
son examined the body and will make
a statement to the jury. Last night the
brother of deceased, William Ringer,
who is stableman for Wilder & Co.,
was permitted to take the remains to
Ed Williams' undertaking parlors.

The dead man, who is known simply
as "Kiki," was born, raised and
educated in Honolulu. He was nearly
white and had reddish hair—unusually
light for a Hawaiian. His age was
about 27. During the time the trans-
ports were calling at Honolulu in the
summer he kept a refreshment stand
on the wharves for the convenience of
the soldiers. His last ship was the
Peru. He kept his stand back of the
California Feed Co.'s store and did a
rushing business with the troops. It
is said that he gave freely to those
without money.

Recently he went on the steamer Mi-
kahala as a sailor. He was employed
on her on the day of his death. There
is in this fact a chance that he may
have fallen and hurt himself while at-
tempting to reach his vessel, though
this solution of the case is not accept-
ed by the police.

Capt. Thompson, of the Mikahala,
first discovered the body. It was then
floating on top of the water between the
Mikahala and the Fort street
wharf. A sling was thrown out and
the body drawn to the wharf. It was
then in good condition and had evi-
dently just risen from the bottom of
the bay. The police were notified and
the body was removed to the Station
house. There Dr. Emerson conducted
the examination soon after and the
sleuths were put to work on the case.

Kiki was always a friend of annexa-
tion and the Republic. When the re-
bellion broke out in 1895 he volun-
teered and served in Capt. Murray's
company of Citizen Guardsmen. He
was for a long time regarded as one
of Marshal Hitchcock's "specials," but,
as a matter of fact, was never in the
employ of the department. William
Ringer, brother of the dead man, was
a policeman in those times.

Charles Doing Well.

"Charlie" Williams, formerly chief
engineer at the Ice Works here, is now
manager for the large plant of the
Union Company at Redlands, Calif.

The establishment there turns out 300
tons of ice daily. It had a banner
month in June last when shipments to
the extent of ninety-two cars were
made. Mr. Williams has the respon-
sibility and salary of a good position,
having fifteen men in his corps. It is
a good ice town, as the temperature
during the past summer was several
times 112 above zero.

Lieut. Safford.

It is stated in one of the despatches
that Lieut. W. E. Safford, who was an
officer of the Bennington, while she
was in this port last year, may be at-
tached to the staff of the Peace Com-
missioners who are about to meet in
Paris. He has commanded one of the
transports during the war. His knowl-
edge of the Spanish language, and his
travels in South American states will
make him a desirable attaché of the
Commissioners.

Hilo Will Advertise.

The Hilo Chamber of Commerce has
decided to prepare several articles on
the resources of its district for publica-
tion in the Hawaiian edition of "Sun-
set," the advertising periodical of the

Southern Pacific Railway Co. In this
matter the people of the Rainy City
have moved ahead of Honolulu. Com-
missioner of Agriculture Byron O.
Clark is still waiting for local articles
on resources, scenery, etc.

By the President.

This is President McKinley's note to
the gentlemen whom he selects as de-
sirable for the committee to investi-
gate army "mismanagement."

Will you render the country a ser-
vice by accepting my appointment as a
member of the committee to examine
into the conduct of the Commissary,
Quartermaster and Medical bureaus of
the War Department during the war
and into the extent, causes and treat-
ment of sickness in the field and in
the camps? It is my desire that the
full and exact truth shall be ascer-
tained and made known. I cannot too
strongly impress upon you my earnest
wish that this committee shall be of
such character as will command the
complete confidence of the country,
and I trust you will consent to serve.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

N. G. H. Officers.

A special invitation has been issued
to the officers of the N. G. H. to attend
the reception to American Army and
Navy officers by Minister Damon at
Moanalua next Saturday. It is prob-
able that the officers will go down in
uniform in a body.

Stock Exchange.

Five shares of Ewa sold on 'Change
yesterday at \$235, a drop of five points.
Bids for I. I. S. N. Co. at \$125 and
Wilder S. S. Co. at \$105 found no sel-
lers. No sales between boards were re-
ported.

FOR MI S ROE.

Hawaiian Carnival Queen to Re-
ceive Attention.

Miss Anna Rose, the Hilo young
lady who has gone to the States to be
Queen of a Carnival at Topeka, Kas.,
is to receive a great deal of attention.
The San Francisco Call of the 9th inst.
says:

A committee of ladies and gentle-
men from Topeka will come to San
Francisco to meet Miss Rose, who will
arrive on the steamer Alameda about
the 21st inst.

Colonel Funston of the Kansas reg-
iment yesterday received a telegram
from Governor Leedy relative to Miss
Rose's reception. It is as follows:

TOPEKA (Kan.), Sept. 9, 1898.—
Colonel Frederick Funston: The Gov-
ernor and State officials would be
greatly pleased to have you co-operate
with the Carnival Knights in their
reception to Miss Anna Rose, Queen
of Carnival, upon her arrival from Ho-
nolulu about September 21.

A. P. SHREVE,

Chief Clerk Executive Department.

A letter from the chairman of the
carnival committee, C. K. Holiday, a
director for the Santa Fe Railroad, has
also been received by Colonel Funston.
Holiday asks that the Colonel, his
staff, the band and the Topeka com-
pany, meet with the Topeka com-
mittee, meet Miss Rose on her arrival
and offer her the greetings and honor
due her station. Mayor Phelan has
also been asked to welcome Queen
Anna in behalf of the people of San
Francisco and "the committee, which
will leave Topeka on the 15th, has
been instructed to see to it that the
Honolulu lady be properly introduced
into and entertained by San Francisco
society."

JEWISH YOM KIPPUR.

Observed for First Time in Regu-
lar Way Here.

For the first time the Hebrew Pass-
over was observed in Honolulu yester-
day in the orthodox way. Services be-
gan at 5 p. m. Sunday and continued
until sundown last evening. The re-
ligious part of the observance was held
in Progress Hall. All of the day was
given over to fasting, the usual method
of atonement. Services were led by
different gentlemen. This prayer in
English was offered by Herman M.
Levy, son of Rev. M. S. Levy, the well
known Rabbi of San Francisco:

Our Father and our King! Thou
who givest us life! We appear before
Thee now on the eve of our Day of
Atonement, to offer unto Thee our
prayers and supplications for Thy
graciousness and goodness towards us
and our dear beloved ones. We have
sinned and we have transgressed, and
with heads bowed down we ask Thy
pardon for us all. Thou who sittest
on the judgment throne and sealest our
fate—be pleased to inscribe us and our
absent ones in the Book of Life for
many years to come, amidst joy and
happiness. Hearken unto our prayers,
O God, and grant us Thy pardon. Teach
us to know righteousness and guide us
in the pathway of truth, and obedience
unto Thy dictates. Bless us all and
our families, now and forever. Amen.

National League.

The Hawaiian National League will
meet at the office of S. K. Kane at
noon today. Representatives from all
the outside districts will be present.
Permanent organization will be per-
fected at the meeting.

FROM A REPORT

Selections Out of a Confidential
Return on Labor.

DATA ON A CHANGE OF MASTERS

Why Contract Men Desert—Wages
in Coffee District—Company
Loss—Word on Lunas.

Some weeks ago Wray Taylor, in the
capacity of labor inspector, made a
trip to Hawaii districts from which so
many desertions of contract men had
been reported. An extended report was
returned by Mr. Taylor to the Minister
of Interior, but the newspapers were
denied access to the document as well
as knowledge of any part of its con-
tents. The correspondent of the San
Francisco Call managed to reach the
report, however, by a means not neces-
sary to seek out and the Coast paper
has these extracts from Mr. Taylor's
confidential report to the Minister of
Interior:

From all the plantations from Lau-
pahoe to Hilo desertions have taken
place, and there is no doubt that in
Olaa and Kona a large number of the
deserters could be found were a sys-
tematic search to be made. In consid-
ering this question as a whole there is
no doubt that the coffee districts are
a great attraction for laborers, both
free and contract. The work is lighter
than on sugar plantations and the
wages higher. The Japanese are paid
\$15 a month in Olaa. Quite a number
of Chinese are beginning to get into
this district. One way to stop deser-
tions might be a combination of the
sugar and coffee planters, but it would
have to be a thorough one to have any
effect. Soon after my return from this
trip I had a long talk with Mr. Inouye
of the Kumamoto Immigration Com-
pany, who stated that the desertions
of Japanese brought here by his com-
pany had been a loss to them of about
\$3,700, and desertions were still being
reported. He was very anxious, as
were the other companies in the busi-
ness, to have an end put to this whole-
sale desertion. Since April 1 of this
year I understand the Japanese Gov-
ernment allows the immigration com-
panies to exact a monetary bond from
each laborer before leaving Japan suf-
ficient to cover the amount of the pas-
sage money, and in the event of deser-
tion the immigration company to con-
fiscate the money. As yet no laborers
have come in under this new agree-
ment. The companies hope by exacting
the monetary bond to lessen the deser-
tions, and another way will be to re-
cruit laborers from new districts, men
who have never been to the islands be-
fore. This will necessitate the com-
panies going to the northern districts
for men. The cry from all the planta-
tions is that they are short of labor,
and two new plantations have just
been started which will call for a large
number of laborers.

With regard to the ill-treatment of
laborers by lunas something certainly
should be done to protect these people,
as they come here with the guarantee
from the employer that they will have
the full and equal protection of the
laws of the Hawaiian Islands, and no-
where can it be found on the statutes
that the laborers have to be kicked and
cuffed around by a lot of ignorant
lunas.

PEOPLE OF MANILA.

Girls Marry Young — Lepers.
Snakes and Monkeys.

(Letter of Geo. E. Barron of the Tenth
Pennsylvania.)

"The natives are very ignorant, and
to us are curiosities. The girls marry
at 9 years of age and are mothers at
ten. Many of the natives are afflicted
with leprosy. We see thousands of
these people every day. We do not
fear them, but shun them as we would
the devil.

"Just to our left is a native village.
The streets and fences are decorated
with human skulls. To our right is a
burying ground. Human skulls, with
feet and hair yet attached, are lying
all around. Read Stanley's 'Darkest
Africa' and you will get a fair idea of
our scene. Snakes ten to twelve feet
long are found in the jungles, and mon-
keys chatter in the trees everywhere."

Police Court.

In Judge Wilcox's Court yesterday
morning Lum Hoy was fined \$75 and
Ah Him \$15 for operating a che fa
bank. The case of Ah Cheong, charged
with being a runner in the same mat-
ter, was dropped.

Seven natives were fined \$10 each
and three \$5 each for playing Russian
War.

Sixteen "drunks" paid the usual fine
of \$2 each.

Keatonli was fined \$5 for using vul-
gar and obscene language. Appeal.

The case of Ueda, assault and bat

OTIS AT MANILA

Major General Has the Capital Well in Hand.

AQUINALDO RUNNING A SHOW

Convenes an Assembly and Gets Interviewed—Has Big Plans—No More Soldiers for Orient.

WORK OF OTIS.

MANILA, Sept. 16.—Adjutant-General, Washington: Insurgents have acceded to my demand and evacuated the entire city of Manila, except a small force in one outlying district. No difficulty is anticipated and no concessions were made to them. They express a strong desire to maintain



AQUINALDO.

friendly intercourse with the United States Government in all particulars. They organized a Congress Thursday at Malolos, twenty miles north of this city, to frame a plan of government.

Manila is very quiet. A military government is being perfected gradually and a large force is policing and cleansing the city. The health of the command is satisfactory. Trade and commerce are active. Treasury receipts since August 14th, \$540,000, Mexican current money. The Philippines' monthly expenses will aggregate at least \$350,000, nearly one-half being required to subsidize Spanish prisoners. It is believed that receipts will largely exceed expenditures. Tariffs and duties were imposed as directed by the President on July 13th, but received in the currency of the country as a gold basis would almost double the former Spanish duties. United States laws have been applied to the admission of Chinese and opium. The sales of licenses for lotteries and other pastimes opposed to public morals have been discontinued.

OTIS, Commanding.

AQUINALDO'S SIDESHOW.

Manila, Sept. 16.—Further details are current of the first meeting of the Philippines general assembly at Malolos yesterday. There were many thousands of visitors from the provinces and a great display was made. Aguinaldo, at 9 o'clock in the morning, entered the hall of the convent recently occupied by the Spanish local Governor. It is an extremely plain room, adorned only with some religious pictures. The insurgent leader was in evening dress, according to the Spanish custom. The others were in ordinary costumes.

Aguinaldo was received with cheers and also with cries of "Viva America!" by the large crowd of natives inside and outside the hall. He read a decree, convening the members, who included several Spaniards. He next read a message eulogizing the army and thanking the friendly nation which had set the historical example of liberty and had assisted a down-trodden race. Continuing, Aguinaldo urgently and eloquently exhorted the assembly to "follow the noblest principles" and invoked the "spirits of the martyred Filipinos." The assembly then adjourned for the day.

The correspondent of the Associated Press had a private interview with Aguinaldo, who is extremely unwilling to compromise himself with the natives. He said that a majority of the Filipinos had been struggling for freedom for years and centuries and that they now believe that their object has been attained.

Aguinaldo professed entire ignorance of the autonomous system in vogue in the British colonies, of protectorates and of American state autonomy. He said he was unable to understand the idea and only understood "absolute independence."

Aguinaldo declined to discuss the American Army and protested his undying gratitude to the Americans. He said they had come to the Philippines to fight the Spaniards only and now that they had finished the task it was to be expected that they would return to America. He was unwilling to believe that the Americans would demand a reward for an act of humanity, and he declined to admit the necessity of a quid pro quo.

The Filipino leader expressed himself confident that the newly founded Government would build a navy ultimately. In the meantime, he said, the great nations should protect and aid a young nation, instead of grabbing her territories. If the Americans should refuse to withdraw, the National Assembly, he said, must decide the policy to be pursued—a policy which he declined to forecast.

NO MORE TROOPS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—The Sun's dispatch from Washington says: The Administration has abandoned its plan

to mobilizing a large force of troops in Hawaii for us in the Philippines in case of an emergency.

Several weeks ago General Merriam was ordered to Hawaii for the purpose of examining sites for the establishment of a large camp in the vicinity of Honolulu. His report has been received at the War Department and Merriam says that a suitable camp can be provided near Honolulu for the quartering of several thousand men, and he gives a full description of the site which he has selected for the proposed camp. When Merriam started for Hawaii the Administration believed confidently that it would be found wise to dispatch the whole force of regulars and volunteers now at the Presidio barracks, San Francisco, to Honolulu, there to await the call for more men for Manila. Within the last two days, however, information received from Manila has been of such reassuring nature that it has been definitely decided to send no more troops from the Pacific Coast either directly to Manila or to the proposed reserve camp at Honolulu.

TOWNS IN ASHES

New Westminster, B. C., and Prescott, Ariz.

Millions in Property and Many Lives Lost—Citizens to Number of 3000 Made Homeless.

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VANCOUVER (B. C.), Sept. 11.—New Westminster, B. C., is a heap of smoldering ruins and her citizens are wandering aimlessly about the streets dejected and hopeless. A fire, fanned by a fierce wind, went from the water front to Royal avenue, blotting everything out for several blocks, then spreading east and west, wiped out Columbia street with its many handsome business blocks. The extent of the fire is half a mile square. The estimated loss of buildings and stock is \$2,500,000 and the insurance about half that.

The fire started at 11:15 last night at Brackman & Kerr's wharf, among some straw stowed in a shed that had been there for the past year.

AN ARIZONA TOWN.

PRESCOTT (A. T.), Sept. 11.—The greatest copper camp in the world, except Anaconda, is tonight a mass of ruins; 3,000 people are homeless and a million dollars' worth of property lies smoldering as a result of a fire today. Jerome, A. T., the great copper camp, the property of W. A. Clark, the noted millionaire of Butte, Mont., was almost totally destroyed by fire this morning. But one business house, that of the T. F. Miller Company, ably designated what was yesterday one of the best towns in the Territory. Fire broke out at 7 o'clock this morning, and by 10 o'clock the work of destruction was completed. Eleven persons are known to have lost their lives, and fifteen are yet missing.

JUDGE COOLEY DEAD.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Sept. 12.—Judge Thomas M. Cooley, the noted jurist and constitutional lawyer, died early today at his home. Three months ago he returned from a private sanitarium at Flint, Mich. He was then much improved in health, but subsequently the decline in his condition continued. His demise had been expected for weeks past.

CURZON'S SUCCESSOR.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—George Wyndham, Conservative, M. P. for Dover since 1889, has been appointed under secretary of the Foreign Office, in succession to George L. Curzon, the newly appointed Indian Viceroy.

TO BE NAMED OHIO.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Secretary Long has directed that the battleship to be built by the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, shall be named the Ohio.

DEADLY TYPHOON.

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 11.—The central provinces of Japan have been swept by a terrible typhoon, which has caused heavy floods, doing much damage and destroying 500 lives.

BATTLESHIPS COMING.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Orders have been issued for the sailing of the battle ships Iowa and Oregon for San Francisco. The date of starting is next Monday, the 18th.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 16.—Capt. Silas W. Terry has been assigned to the command of the battle ship Iowa in place of Capt. Evans, who was relieved at his own request. Capt. Terry will bring the Iowa around the Horn to San Francisco and take it from here to join Rear Admiral Dewey's fleet at Manila.

NOT THE WISEST WAY

It is not always best to wait until it is needed before buying a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Quite frequently the remedy is required in the very busiest season or in the night and much inconvenience and suffering must be borne before it can be obtained. It costs but a trifle as compared with its real worth and every family can well afford to keep it in their home. It is everywhere acknowledged to be the most successful medicine in the world for bowel complaints. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

A PRINCE ABOARD

Count of Turin One of the Coptic Passengers.

Making a Trip Around the World.

Victor in a Famous Duel, King's Nephew.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 17.—A young man who may some day be a King is a guest at the Palace Hotel. The distinguished visitor of royal blood is Prince Victor Emmanuel of the house of Savoy-Aosta, Count of Turin. He is a nephew of King Humbert of Italy. Should the sickly Crown Prince die without issue, and should he survive his brother, Prince Louis of Savoy, Prince Victor may one day sit on the throne of Italy. On that account he is a personage of consequence, and his visit to America has been marked thus far with all the gayeties and splendors that he would accept at the hands of the most exclusive society of New York and Newport. His visit to San Francisco would doubtless be made the occasion for a jubilee by the local Italian colony, but the itinerary of the royal visitor will not permit it. He will sail for the Orient on the steamer Coptic today.

The Count of Turin reached the city shortly before midnight on the delayed Central overland train. Since he escaped from the gayeties of the season at Newport a few weeks ago he has been hunting in the wilds of Idaho and taking in the splendors of the Yellowstone. With him is Count Edouard de Carpenetto, Major of cavalry and first aide-de-camp to his highness. The visitors were met on the other side of the bay by Carlo F. Serra, Italian Consul in this city, and escorted to the Palace hotel.

The Count of Turin is of medium height, but so lithe that he looks tall in his natty, close-fitting traveling suit. Aside from an illuminated vest of the latest pattern, he was plainly attired last night. He wore a straw hat. He has black hair, a slight mustache, the ends of which are trained skyward, and big black eyes. He is not handsome, judged by the American standard of masculine good looks, but possesses the supple figure that one would expect to find in a clever swordsman. And the Count is a clever fencer. His duel with Prince Henry of Orleans established that fact. The duel, which was fought a year ago, followed a challenge which was provoked by Prince Henry's insulting comment on the Italian prisoners in Abyssinia. The Count of Turin was the victor in the duel, and all Italy celebrated the result with enthusiasm. Singularly enough, the Count does not care to talk of the event. He was quoted in an eastern paper as saying that since the duel had ended happily for both of the participants he saw absolutely no reason why it should be mentioned again.

Count Carpenetto is taller by a head than the young man of royal blood and ten or twelve years his senior. His face is wrinkled and bronzed by the service he has seen in Abyssinia. Both visitors are ardent sportsmen, and know no enjoyment that exceeds the hunting of big game. They have been enjoying rare sport of this kind in the last few weeks.

The royal visitor is expected to marry the Infanta Maria de las Mercedes, Princess of Asturias. For the brief period of six months after the death of her father, Alfonso XII, in 1885, she was Queen of Spain, and would still be occupying the throne but for the posthumous birth of her brother, now Alfonso XIII. The Count of Turin was born in 1870. His fiancée was born in 1880.

VESUVIUS ACTIVE.

NAPLES, Sept. 15.—Mount Vesuvius is now presenting the grandest spectacle since 1872, due to a violent outburst of activity. The central crater and a number of new mouths are vomiting lava and ashes. Three imposing streams are flowing down the mountain's side, burying the chestnut woods at the base of Monte Somma, nearly reaching the observatory, destroying part of the funicular railroad leading thereto, and threatening the barracks of the Carabinieri.

AFTER THE CZAR.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—A World cable from London says: A report is published here of a daring plot to assassinate the Czar of Russia at Moscow.

DREYFUS REVISION

PARIS, Sept. 16.—The general opinion is that the French Cabinet will adopt the proposal for a revision of the Dreyfus case unanimously.

REPUBLICANS WIN.

PORTLAND, Me., September 12.—The State election today resulted in the success of the Republican ticket.

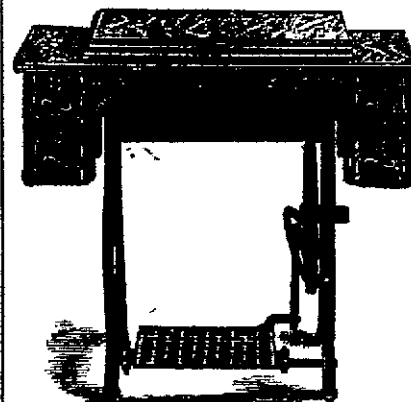
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GUITARS AND MANDOLINS
They have made Made in U.S.A. Guitars and Mandolins for many years. They are the best made and the most popular. Write for a list of agents. Washburn & Sons, Ltd., 100 N. La Salle St., Chicago, U.S.A.



POPE LEO XIII.

Of the three great Europeans with whom the present generation are familiar Gladstone and Bismarck are gathered to their fathers and only Leo XIII remains. This portrait is the latest work of the German sculptor, Prof. Joseph V. Kopf.

We Don't Want Your Money!
Your Promise to Pay
A LITTLE EVERY MONTH is what we would like.



BUY A SEWING MACHINE

On the Instalment Plan.
We are Sole Agents for the two Best Makes, viz:

"WHEELER & WILSON"
AND THE "DOMESTIC."
Both of which we Guarantee.

All kinds of Machine Needles and Machine Parts kept in stock or imported to order.

Honolulu.

L. B. KERR, Sole Agent.

The "Iolani" and the "Australia" have brought to the
Pacific Hardware Co.,
large lines of seasonable goods. A few

Hygienic Refrigerators

(each compartment removable for cleaning), for those who want the best.

Philadelphia Lawn Mowers
(High and low wheel.)

Mechanics Tools, Agricultural Implements, Shelf Hardware and many articles you have been looking for.

Pacific Hardware Co.,

—LIMITED.—

Fort Street.

Vapo-Cresolene Cures while you Sleep
Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Colds.
Cresolene when vaporized in the sick room will give immediate relief. Its curative powers are wonderful, at the same time preventing the spread of contagious diseases by acting as a powerful disinfectant, harmless to the youngest child. Sold by druggists. Valuable booklet free.
HOLLISTER DRUG CO., HONOLULU, N. H. Agents.

Bookbinding

Hawaiian Gazette Office.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette

The best at the lowest price at HOPP'S.

WAY BACK

Last April we received a sample lot of FIBRE MATS. We advertised that there were only a few and that "first come, first served." It is needless to say that they did not last the week out.

By the W. G. Irwin, which arrived Friday, among other goods were

5 Fibre Mats.

If you were not one of the fortunate purchasers last April you can get one of these five—if you come soon enough.

This same ship brought us a new line of

BOOK CASES,
SIDE BOARDS,
CENTER TABLES,
WIRE MATTRESSES,
(Known as "the clean kind.")

There is one thing we wish to impress upon you—and we stand ready to prove it—and that is when it comes to selling Furniture of the most reliable kinds—we allow no one to under bid us. We mean by that—if you are willing to buy good, substantial furniture—the kind that don't fall to pieces—that wears for years—we are decidedly the lowest.

Examine our stock and prices for verification. No obligation to buy.

AN OLD PARLOR SUITE
Can be given new life under our hands. Let us reupholster any furniture of yours that needs it.

J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers.
KING & BETHEL STS.

W-W-W-W-W-W-W-W-W-W

GET IT AT WATERHOUSE'S.

A Chat About Our Plans.

We have delayed making answer to the volley of interested inquiries that have been made on all sides since the announcement that we had leased larger quarters in the Waverley Block—that we would not carry dry goods in the future—not that we didn't want to take the public into our confidence, but that when we did speak it might be from well-developed plans. The framework of the great business we hope to build here is constructed at last.

The success you've given us in our past business assures us our methods are approved. We are glad. We've tried hard to give you the best possible service—and we start into the broader field with great achievements behind us—and high aims and ambitions before us. You'll feel at home in the "Greater Store" because it'll have the familiar ways.

As purveyors to the public in all that is best, reasonable in price—quality considered—in

GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE.

We shall occupy our accustomed place—in the lead. We shall be there by virtue of our deserts. Those lies are to have more room than they've ever had.

EVERYTHING FOR EVERYBODY at prices that will not affect the pocket of the most economical—as long as they want good goods—will be the slogan of the future, with us.

COMPLETE IN ITS THREE LINES. COMPLETE IN EACH LINE.

Our Island customers may always depend upon us to send them the best that money will buy. When in town make our store your headquarters.

We are to be congratulated upon our great acquisition—and you upon the great advantages the greater store will afford. May we prosper jointly.

J. T. WATERHOUSE,
Waverley Block,
Bethel Street.

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery.

Established in 1851. Leaders in 1898.

W-W-W-W-W-W-W-W-W-W

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY.....SEPTEMBER 27 1898.

"NOT IDENTIFIED."

The memorial of the A. U. P. to the Commissioners asking that the first Governor to be appointed to administer our home affairs shall be one "not identified with local politics in the past," is one of extraordinary child-like simplicity.

The request, on precisely the same principle, might be extended to the appointments for every office in the territory. This policy, if adopted, would be viewed with cordial satisfaction by several thousand persons on the Mainland who have standing offers in Washington, of their services for the good of the country. It would be strange, and indeed rather comical reading, if either or both of the great political parties should put in their platforms: "no man shall be nominated for President who has been identified with the local politics of any part of the United States." Probably the climate demands new and rare political methods here.

But the suggestion is very significant, at this time when Mr. Dole's aggravating sins are keenly felt by his late supporters. It reminds one of the small boy sitting in the kitchen with his grand mother and the cat, while he kept his eye on a pot of jam standing on the shelf. "I wish somebody would get out of this room," he whispered to himself, "and I don't mean me, and I don't mean the cat either."

If this novel request to the President, is accompanied by a confidential statement, under seal, that it is done in order to get rid of one if not all of the members of the wicked family compact, it would create some confusion, if the President should quietly pull out of a pigeon hole, the platform of the A. U. P. and read:

"(2) We commend the efficient, courageous and honorable conduct of affairs by the Government of the Republic of Hawaii."

The delegate presenting the memorial might justly say: "Alas! Mr. President, it was our painful duty in composing that document to play to the galleries. We are now ready for business." And the President would turn to the east window of the White House, gaze upon the softly flowing Potomac, and whisper to his private secretary: "what a precocious child that Hawaii is—cut his eye teeth in less than two months!"

WHAT DOES THE CABINET REPRESENT?

Several distinct bodies of "political thinkers," and political tinkers, seem to be in acute distress over the failure of the Cabinet to advocate before the Commissioners, some special form of territorial government. There is also, further acute distress because the Cabinet has not called upon its late supporters to give their opinions in some authoritative way before the Commissioners.

The "late supporters" do not realize that these Islands now constitute a territory, subject to the supreme control of Congress and the President; that every member of the Cabinet, as well as all other persons in office, are no longer representatives of the Hawaiian Republic, but hold office under commissions from President McKinley, that in accepting these commissions those who hold them cease to hold direct allegiance to the people of Hawaii, but hold unreserved allegiance to the Congress and the President who appointed them. Under their commissions they simply execute the laws of the late Republic nominally existing now in form, until Congress and the President take further action. This, we believe, is the legal situation. It is anomalous, and in some respects unprecedented. But Congress has created it, and the President acts upon it.

Now if Federal appointees subject to removal at any moment, in spite of any existing Hawaiian law, engage in the business of instructing the Commission appointed by Congress to draft laws as to what should or should not be done, they lay themselves open to grave censure by the President. Moreover, the President and the Senate, in placing Mr. Dole on the Commission, have entrusted it off the Cabinet, as a unit, from engaging in any political discussion except as far as they are invited to engage in by the Commissioners.

There is also an established rule of the Government in Washington, the language of which we are unable at the present moment to give, forbidding Government appointees from engaging in active political business. Under it several busy officials, who

have undertaken to "run things" have been removed.

The theory of representative Government on the Mainland is that the parties and the people have the largest liberty, and are abundantly able to make known their wants without running up to the office holders and asking them what should or should not be done.

If the late supporters of the Government, or any body of citizens, are such political imbeciles that they cannot, as democratic "sovereigns," tell the Commissioners what they want, it does not show any hopeful capacity for self-government.

When the Republic ended, and an essentially territorial form of government began, through President McKinley's appointments, and his assumption of supreme control, it would have been perfectly natural, and logical for the people here to have met in conventions, and declared the popular opinions. The new departure would suggest such a course.

What the Commissioners desired, as a basis for drafting laws, was a knowledge of facts, the clear and accurate facts underlying our social organization. As to mere "opinions," they knew, as everyone knows, that opinions are not always as instructive as facts.

For instance, the A. U. P. has recommended a "liberal franchise." What is a liberal franchise? It is an indefinite term quite equivalent to measuring an article by saying it should be "as long as a piece of string." It is like the straddling political declaration, that "the ratio of gold to silver should be properly adjusted." It is like the dominion's prayer: "We beseech Thee for rain, Oh, Lord, but leave it to Thee to fix the amount."

If some clear-headed Senator, in any debate on the enactment of laws for this territory, asks Commissioners Morgan or Cullom what citizens in Hawaii mean by "liberal suffrage," the reply would obviously be that it was put forward as a non-committal phrase, of the India rubber pattern, that could be extended or contracted at will.

On the whole, it may be expected that President McKinley will thoroughly approve of the action of his subordinates here, in minding their own official business, but holding themselves in readiness always to promptly furnish the Congressional Commission any information or opinions needed in making up their report.

THE CHANGE OF BASE

The attention of those who feel that the Cabinet has not of late paid respectful attention to the wishes of its late supporters, is called to the language of the Joint Resolution which is now the supreme law of the land. A careful reading of it would allay their heartfelt regrets over the shortcomings of the high officials.

The Joint Resolution is this: "Until Congress shall provide for the government of such Islands, all the civil, judicial and military powers exercised by the officers of the existing government in said Islands, shall be vested in such person or persons as the President of the United States shall direct; and the President shall have power to remove the said officers and to fill the vacancies so occasioned."

By this act the power of the people is simply extinguished. They cannot elect, or remove. All popular or democratic power is summarily transferred to the President. All officers must do just what the President directs them to do, and not what the Earnest Patriots want them to do. The act of annexation, by putting all authority in the hands of the President simply swept out of existence for the time being every vestige of representative government in the Islands. It was so agreed and so understood. The Cabinet, exists, not by virtue of the Hawaiian Constitution, but by virtue of President McKinley's appointing power.

The instant President Dole and his associates received their commissions, it was a virtual command to them to keep in touch with Washington, and not with their late supporters. This extremely radical or revolutionary proceeding was done with the cordial consent of every annexationist. For the time being the government is that of the President because he alone controls every officer and fills every office.

It is not strange that this radical change of conditions is not realized. The agreeable practice of telephoning from Fort street up to the Executive building the views of the supporters was suddenly arrested by President McKinley's act of taking the instrument out of the building. Even the Cabinet itself has shown symptoms of its old habit of doing about as it pleased, as if it ruled an independent State. But it is gradually getting down to the proper level.

Gen. Miles has been in the result of his arduous social duties in Porto Rico.

IS EXPANSION A WISE POLICY?

President Jordan, of Stanford University, one of the foremost educators in America, and an excellent political philosopher, does not look with much enthusiasm upon the expansion policy of the nation. He urges that it is better to fill one's own house with serviceable furniture instead of trying to fill Philippine houses with furniture. The spectacle of Mrs. Jellaby devoting her time and energies to the heathen while her own children were dirty-faced, rather ill-clad, and insubordinate, is not pleasant.

A recent painful event very distinctly marks the contrast, and the ludicrous difference between the arts of preaching and practice in our own political history.

A few months ago, Fred. Whitney, born in Hawaii, an intelligent, faithful young man, was taken from his residence at night, by a gang of miners in Idaho, turned loose in the street, ordered to run, and then became the target of a score of rifles. He fell dead, murdered by our own American citizens, who could make no legal charge against him. These murderers raised the black flag, and even now keep it flying from the staff. The Executive, the law-abiding citizens, seem to be powerless to avenge this crime.

The Boise City (Idaho) Democrat, alludes to the miners of Cour d'Alene, and "their dynamiting and burning of a few mills, and the popping over of a few meddlesome mill owners," and suggests that they "might add eclat to the day with a resolution doubling the reward for the apprehension of the murderers of Mr. Whitney." The people of the State, among whom are many excellent men, stand in awe of the brigands, for the man who dares to give evidence may not live an hour if he gives it.

And while the rifle is there the supreme law of the State, we who live here, have entertained willingly the volunteers from that State, the men who have gone to the Philippines, ready to lay down their lives "for the cause of humanity." The cruel Spaniards are driven out of Cuba and the Philippines, but the gangs of brigands in an American State cannot be suppressed.

At the same time, no reflecting person would have the conduct of the nation otherwise than it is. These inconsistencies in human conduct are phases in the development of national life. It is the case of the veteran burglar who was recently convicted in Pittsburg for robbing a bank, and upon whose trial it was shown that he constantly read but one book, and that was the Bible.

Perhaps there might wisely be less self-glorification in the instruction given to our children. These are lines taken from the Youth's Companion:

"Hats off!
Along the street there comes
A blare of bugles, a ruffle of drums,
A flash of color beneath the sky!
Hats off!

The flag is passing by!
Days of plenty, and days of peace;
March of a strong land's swift increase;
Equal justice, right and law,
Stately honor and revered law."

Is it true? Is it wise to stimulate the spirit of self-glorification by half truths?

With railroads only recently tied up by strikes, for two thousand miles, with Chicago almost in the hands of the mob, with a vast and bitter outcry against the despotism of monopolies, President Jordan may be justified in advising his countrymen to hesitate a little before attempting to give peace and order to remote lands.

The imperfection of a community or State does not, however, forbid it to make other communities better than they are. When it is done with the "Big Injun me" spirit, it becomes ridiculous.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND ALGER.

A storm of indignation is now sweeping through the Mainland over those who are responsible for the cruel neglect of the soldiers during the war. In certain spots it rises to a hurricane. The newspaper correspondence, the letters of enlisted men, and the returning soldiers carry to every city, town and farm the most distressing accounts of mismanagement, negligence, want of foresight and lack of energy in protecting the health of the troops. The failure to provide decent accommodations for the sick at Montauk Point, one of the most desirable summer resorts on the Atlantic coast, especially stirs the anger of those who sent their sons, husbands and brothers to the field with the expectation that a rich and grateful country would protect them from unnecessary suffering.

Many of the complaints however are unreasonable and untruthful. The people insisted on extemporizing an army, and sending it to the dangerous tropics in the worst season of the year. This inconsiderate action has resulted in much unnecessary suffering.

As might be expected, men vote as they feel, and the storm of indignation

threatens to thin the ranks of Republican voters. The belief that Secretary Alger has failed to discharge his duty has significantly reduced the Republican vote in Vermont, during the recent election.

The Republican press of that State warned the President before the election that the party could not carry Alger.

The Rutland Herald, one of the leading Republican papers said: "It must in frankness be said that the war does not give the Republican party such an advantage as it should, and the whole trouble comes from Alger; the abuses complained of have all been in his department, and he is the responsible head." It goes further and says: "The scandals are such that responsibility cannot be confined to Alger. The President has become, in a way, voluntarily responsible for the trouble by keeping Alger in place after his failure has become known, and the party is involuntarily responsible, and must suffer accordingly."

The vote in the State of Vermont shows the present mood of the people. Even that mild and loyal Republican, Governor Wolcott of Massachusetts pathetically writes to the President that the people of his State cannot endure the sight of the sufferings of their own flesh and blood, wasting and dying from incompetent treatment.

The President has now appointed a commission of nine well known men to promptly investigate the matter, and make a speedy report.

The trouble is mainly, however, with the system and not with the Government. War is an art that demands for its success, the very highest power of organization. The men who possess this power are always rare. Only in long wars do such rare men finally get to the front. Caesar and Frederick the Great and Napoleon with despotic power, cast away incompetent men and selected competent men. But in a democracy, like our own, the people naturally interfere, and the politicians run the military campaigns, and care for the sick, in the beginning. When the people become conscious of their own incompetence to conduct campaigns then they stand aside. Only after two years of suffering and mismanagement during the Civil War, did the people say to Lincoln, "Take charge of the whole business and do as you please."

President McKinley is now hampered as Lincoln was hampered. The volunteers inexperienced in war choose to fight under officers also inexperienced in the art of war, and especially in the ways of taking care of their men. The nation is thrice fortunate in getting an object lesson in the real art of war, at a small expense. It will now listen to what its great soldiers have told them for thirty years, that if it proposes to be a military nation it must have men trained in the art of fighting, and also in the more important business of taking care of its men.

Thirty years ago death or sickness from neglect or improper treatment was regarded as only a natural incident of the soldier's life. Today advanced knowledge of sanitary matters, on the part of the people, makes neglect and improper treatment a crime.

MORE ENERGY.

The "Family Compact" resolves to push the public improvements with energy. The unfortunate lack of vigor in the Interior Department, owing to the poor health of the Minister, has kept back the work of opening up lands for settlers at a time when lands are in great demand. After making due allowances for the proverbial tardiness of all Governments in making public improvements, there has still been a failure to realize the needs of the hour. The Family Compact, as the boys pleasantly describe it, is responsible as a whole for this failure.

Hawaii is, of course, the baby of the American family, and needs undivided attention. The Cabinet, as wet nurses, appointed by President McKinley, perhaps felt a little reluctant to over feed the infant. Besides, it was believed at one time that some gypsies were trying to steal him, and hide him in Fort street. All colicky symptoms have disappeared, and the baby will stand all the bottle he can get. President McKinley's Family Compact nurses will try to do their duty, while the rejected nurses will continue to put up, for future use a new preparation of food for infants, labelled "Remember Maine."

The Japanese Government, following its enlightened policy of educating the young has established schools in Formosa, where children between the ages of eight and fourteen years are instructed in the Japanese language, arithmetic, singing, etc.

The Empress of Austria, so cruelly murdered by an anarchist, was accustomed to walk everywhere accompanied by only a lady and a gentleman. The royal woman was a tireless worker in behalf of the poor and distressed.

HAWAII AND PORTO RICO.

There is something startling in comparing the prosperity of Porto Rico and Hawaii. Porto Rico has 3,668 square miles, with a population of 813,987, of which about 300,000 are negroes. Hawaii has 6,781 square miles with a population of 110,000. The total imports of Porto Rico for the year 1895 were \$16,155,056 as against Hawaiian importations of \$7,683,628 for the year 1897. That is, the average of importations, per head, in Porto Rico was about \$20, while the average per head in Hawaii was about \$70. While the exports of Porto Rico in 1895 were valued at \$14,628,494, making an average of about \$18 per head, the exports of Hawaii in 1897, reached \$15,021,775, or about \$140 per head of population.

Porto Rico is called a prosperous country. Taking the imports and exports as a basis of prosperity, and comparing them with those of the United States, there is a much larger income per head in Porto Rico than in the United States. Exports alone do not, however, determine the amount of a nation's income or wealth, but they enter largely into the computation.

If the amount of the exports fix the income of a nation, a population of 813,000, being that of Porto Rico, should be maintained in Hawaii on its present receipts. But the proposition is not a correct one. It furnishes an interesting study to the political economist. If the net profit of the sugar production during the last year was \$7,000,000, about 45,000 families, each receiving \$150 per year, could be maintained out of it. That is to say, counting five persons to the family, about 200,000 persons could exist on that net income.

This comparison of the data of the exports and imports of the two places may answer some important questions in economics.

The unknown factor is the value of the domestic production and consumption.

If the balance of trade makes the surplus earnings of a nation, Hawaii is probably, in proportion, the richest community in America.

Gen. Joe Wheeler has represented his district in Congress for so many years that the Earnest Patriots of the district concluded that he ought to be "rotated," just as enlightened patriots here believe that the political health of the country requires "rotation" here. Mr. Blackwell, the opponent of Gen. Wheeler has promptly withdrawn as a rival candidate, and Gen. Wheeler will be selected. It is said, however, that Gen. Wheeler may be a candidate for the Senate, at the expiration of Senator Morgan's term. If mere wishes could re-elect Senator Morgan, he would have the wishes of this town, excepting only those who believe in "rotation."

THE PASSING HOUR.

John Sherman has gone into a trance again.

Plantation labor will soon be a live industrial issue.

Roads. New lands. Settlers. Schools. Americanism.

Aguinaldo does not know, poor fellow, that there is a switch in storage for him.

Some of the local politicians should have rubber tires put on the wheels in their heads. The noise is becoming a public nuisance.

It is learned for a fact that the Cabinet members were called before the Commission once and then upon notice of five minutes.

As is suggested by Harper's Weekly, it is not necessary to comment on the letter of the young lady who found her brother of the 71st New York in the camp at Montauk.

Senator Kyle has been a staunch advocate of the cause of Hawaii at Washington and has personal friends in Honolulu who will be pained to learn of his serious illness.

When the public improvements that are about to be undertaken are finished they will make a handsome addition to the assets of the country. And everybody is a stockholder.

So great and so old a city as Tokio is at this time most interested in recreation grounds, outside of politics. One plan for music in a park is to exact a trifling fee from each listener.

The American Commissioners will have an undisturbed week of vacation at sea, unless some restoration or governorship agitator comes up out of the waves with an irrelevant petition.

Some of the American sailor men or soldier boys returning from Manila if they progress as cornerers of curiosities, will in time bring along a few natives, a couple of cathedrals and an island or two.

It may be a little thing, but it wondered whether Alice Rix had her kahuna seance here before or after her trip to the Volcano. The kahuna experience is given in the San Francisco Call.

The Anglo-American alliance idea is popular in Manila Bay. When the American ships going into action on Aug-

use 13, passed the British warship immortalize they heard from the band of Her Majesty's ship, "Star Spangled Banner," etc.

Hilo is getting and is to get from the Government lots of good things. The latest honor conferred upon that town is the selection of a resident official to take a higher post at the capital.

Odd that none of the advocates for woman suffrage addressed the Commission. Considerable attention was given the subject when the Constitution for the Republic of Hawaii was being framed.

News of Dewey is that he is "standing by" at Manila and that it is proposed at Washington to create for him the Commission of vice-admiral. It will be the unanimous vote in the States that Dewey is worthy the best that can be thought of during the rest of the year.

So long as a misstatement concerning one alleged transaction of the A. U. P. Central Committee has been published, it may interest the public to learn, that in so important a matter as the suffrage "the people" were placed on record before the commission by a majority of one vote.

Vesuvius is active. This had been predicted by the scientific kahunas working on end of the century probabilities. There have been earthquakes in South Dakota, Idaho and Nebraska. The Populists are wabbling to both sides of the road and Theodore Roosevelt is to be offered the presidency of the University of California.

In his "Collections and Recollections," Mr. G. W. E. Russell exhibits two Irish bulls, which are prize specimens of their class. This by Mr. T. Healy: "As long as the voice of Irish suffering is dumb, the ear of English compassion is deaf to it." And this from The Irish Times: "The key of the Irish difficulty is not to be found in the empty pocket of the landlord."

Chicago did not have much to do with the war, but will have a peace celebration next month. President McKinley is to attend and will have a guard of honor of G. A. R. and Confederate veterans. President McKinley, by the way, is doing more traveling during his term than previous occupants of the White House. He is coming out to the Pacific coast, where he will receive due attention, no doubt, unless there is a murder case on in San Francisco.

MAKE A MOVE.

American Engineers Begin Surveys at Pearl Harbor.

Company I, the Engineers contingent, from Denver, Col., Capt. Draper, left the city yesterday morning to march to Pearl Harbor. A wagon of camp supplies, tents, etc., and another of provisions accompanied the troops. A halt was made on the road last night and the destination will be reached this morning. The men will make surveys for a coaling station and an iron-frame wharf to go alongside it, using the maps and soundings prepared by the navy in their operations. If a suitable location is found it will be put in condition for use, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War. Company I will remain two weeks at the harbor and will then be relieved by another company.

In town the company was breakfasted by Mr. and Mrs. Krouse at the Arlington. The table was stretched upon the lawn. Mrs. McCully-Higgins, Miss Alice McCully, Mrs. Tomes, Miss Tomes and other ladies assisted in serving the breakfast. Just before leaving the place the engineers gave three rousing cheers for Mr. and Mrs. Krouse.

KLONDIKE.

Canadian Authorities Will Collect Royalty.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 6.—William Ogilvie, with a force of retainers, has reached Skagway on his way to Dawson, where he supercedes Maj. Walsh as Yukon Commissioner. He is waiting at Skagway until he can get his freight from Victoria. With him are his secretary and valet, a timber inspector, mining inspector, an official prospector and other sub-officials. They are to supplement the much-overworked force now at Dawson.

At Skagway Commissioner Ogilvie was waited on by a party of miners just out from the interior. They wanted to know whether or not Ogilvie intended to collect the royalty. He told them plainly, it is reported, saying:

"The royalty is the law of the land, and I certainly intend to collect the full 10 per cent on all output over the \$2,800 exemption. I see no reason why the royalty should not be collected. I have no option in the matter, having been sent to Dawson to enforce these laws."

Ogilvie gave the miners to understand that there was nothing in the report that the Government had reduced the royalty to 2 per cent, which rumor had reached the interior from some source or other. He said that Maj. Walsh had taken many things on himself, and that the former Commissioner did not have all the power he claimed to have. Commissioner Ogilvie refused to discuss other features of the Klondike situation.

Mixture of Foods.

The Texas Court of Appeals held, in the case of Dorsey vs. the State, that the mixing or mingling of articles of food which are wholesome and nutritious and the sale thereof are lawful acts which the state cannot make criminal.

A BARGAIN MADE

Purchase of Nawiliwili
Property Approved.

It is a Mine Estate—New Teachers
Engaged—Transfers—Case of
Isolation on Record.

Minister Cooper, Inspector-General Townsend, Prof. Alexander, Mrs. E. W. Jordan, H. M. von Holt, Chas. L. Hopkins and Secretary Rodgers were present at a special meeting of the Commissioners of Education held at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Minister Cooper reported having examined the premises of the Kaula Industrial School at Nawiliwili and the purchase of same for \$3,500. The price included is also for private property in the school, including tools, printing outfit, etc. There are splendid fruit trees on the premises. The transfer would be made as soon as the deeds could be perfected, and the Reformatory School would shortly be removed to that place. The premises at Palama will be occupied at once by the Girls' School.

Mr. Townsend stated that he had installed Mrs. C. Smith as assistant in Miss Deyo's school at Hilo, subject to the approval of the Commission. Action approved.

Miss Hart was appointed assistant in the Hilo Select School.

The Commissioners consented to hold Mrs. W. C. Crook's position open for her until next March, without pay, a substitute to be approved by the board.

Bertha Guild applied to the Commissioners for release from Honolulu school for the reason that she felt unable to stand the isolation. Resignation accepted and Miss McKeague, of St. Paul, appointed to the vacancy.

Matter of the appointment of an assistant for the Beretania street school. It was suggested that Mrs. Weir be transferred from Kaunakapili to that place and Miss Kathleen King be transferred to Kaunakapili.

The appointment of Mrs. H. W. Peck to Pohukaina school and some slight improvements to the building there were approved.

Mr. Sturgeon, son-in-law of Mrs. McStay, a new arrival at Hilo, with years of experience, will be offered the school at Kaunakapili.

E. R. Gibson was instructed to take charge of his school. The young man had a severe attack of seasickness on the way to Hilo on the Kinau, from which he has entirely recovered.

Adjourned to Thursday afternoon.

IN KOHALA.

An Accounting of Social and
Business Doings.

(Special Correspondence.)

KOHALA, Sept. 24.—A reception given by Mrs. John Hind on the 22nd inst. to the new pastor, Rev. Charles Austin, and Rev. Dr. Berger, was a brilliant social success. The drawing-rooms were tastefully decorated with ferns, palms, smilax and rare flowers. During the evening vocal and piano solos were presented by Mrs. H. W. Brown, Mrs. John Hind, Miss Clapperton, Miss R. Jones and Mr. F. Paetow, followed by a recitation by Miss May Fuett. At the close of the evening refreshments were served. Mr. Austin comes to us from Pittsburg, where he was pastor of a large and influential congregation. He will begin his ministry here next Sunday. Dr. Berger, who has been officiating in the pulpit of the Foreign church for the past few weeks, leaves here today. His services were much appreciated and largely attended.

An interesting and instructive lecture was given by Dr. Berger on the 19th inst. Subject: Egypt.

John Hind is importing a well-boring plant from the Coast. Kohala plantation will shortly test their wells and wells are being bored at Union mill.

The Hawaii Soda Works Co. have their works in operation. Kohala will soon be able to withstand the drought. Mr. and Mrs. Fraser and Mrs. Henry Renton are enjoying a short vacation at Waimea.

An Earnest Drummer.

Mr. Graham, at Castle & Cooke's, has received a Manila letter from his friend Lieut. Thos. G. Sparrowe, of G Company, First California, U. S. V. Lieut. Sparrowe writes most feelingly of the funeral of the first men killed in action with the Spaniards and speaks of the trying duty of going forth night after night to the trenches. The lieutenant gives a good account of the taking of Manila and cannot refrain from commenting on a comical sight. He says that as they were wading a stream and hearing the tip of bullets the band of the First Colorado was playing "Hot Time" and the bass drummer had his machine high in the air to save it from wetting and did not miss a stroke.

Before the War.

An incident of Spanish injustice before the war is told by one of the officers of the Valencia. It occurred at Manila and the victim was the master of an American ship, with general cargo from New York. His infringement of the custom law there consisted in having made an error on his vessel's manifest of 10 cases of lubricating oil, making a certain item 11 instead

of 21. The total number of packages footed up correctly and the mistake was obviously a very simple clerical error which could be detected at a glance. It cost the Yankee shipper just \$684 in gold coin, however, that being the fine imposed by the dons.

Honolulu Water Works.

The Cabinet continued yesterday morning the consideration of plans for public improvements. It was voted to use at once \$60,000 for the Kalia pumping plant and to purchase pipe for the extension of the city water system, at a cost of \$65,000. There was some talk on the proposed system of sewerage for the city. It is not likely that sewerage plans will get started before next year.

TALK ON LABOR

Hilo Philosopher Gives
Views on the Subject.

Argues on Ability of White Man to
Toll in Hawaii—Compared to
Jap—The Appetite.

(Hilo Tribune Philosopher.)

"When I hear these durned croakers saying a white man can't stand a day's work in this cussed heat, they remind me of a fellow in Arkansas I met to know, whose intelligence wasn't sufficient to permit him to remove the intestines from a long-necked gourd. A gourd ain't a hard thing to gut, and no surgeon ever received any emolument from my family for any such durn fool operation as takin' the seeds out of an ordinary garden squash. The real trouble of the Arkansas man was, he was just naturally too tarnation lazy to hanker for gourd meat when there was a white clay bank directly back of his domicile, and when I hear these cusses lamentin' the fact that their constitution won't allow 'em to get out and toy with our rich alluvial soil, I appear to see a weary long-legged mackerel, leanin' ag'in a white clay bank and waitin' for his sun-up shake to loosen enough earth for his mornin' repast.

"Why, dang their fool hides, their constitution 'ud stand more real, genuine toll in one day than a Jap can in a week, if they had just one-third the love for labor that is exhibited in a town hog when he goes out for what he sure enough loves. They can't even stand the pressure of a day's sport in a cane or coffee field with nothing but an unsociable cane hoe or ax mattock for company, just for the reason they never yet tried the experiment, and the word work is harsh and repulsive to their shell-like ears.

"The real seat of inability is not in a decrepit constitution, but just an in-born laziness, so all-fired deep-rooted that they naturally have lost all hope or desire to get it out of their hides, and Hank Jones' yoke of steers can't yank 'em away from a job of doin' nothin'. You bet your life a white man can do a day's work every day of the week right here on this bumpy of soil, if he's got the same appetite for toll he has for disputin' the fact that it can't be done."

CHILDREN POLITICALLY.

Chas. M. Pepper Writes of Spaniards in Cuba.

Chas. M. Pepper, the Chicago Tribune correspondent well known here, writes thus interestingly of Spaniards in Cuba:

On the political side the Spanish property owner will prove a disappointment to those who have been sounding his praises. His education in public affairs has been neglected. If his class should have their wishes gratified and secure immediate annexation to the United States a kindergarten of political instruction would be necessary. The raggedest and most ignorant Cuban soldier who has been carrying his machete in the bushwhacking warfare of the last three years has better preparation for citizenship. In the struggle to free Cuban from Spain he has at least learned the elementary principles of government. He knows that it means more than a system of legalized plunder for the benefit of a privileged few. The property owner and shopkeeper from Catalonia and Asturias, or from the Basque provinces, has faint conception of what his own rights and responsibilities will be. In the colonial government he has never had a part. The integrity which marks his private dealings would have placed him at a disadvantage if observed in transactions with the official classes. To pay justice has been his first rule. To pay roundly for concessions which give him trade has been another. To make out false bills where his customer was the government has been the recognized practice. To bribe customs officials from highest to lowest has been the indispensable condition of doing importing business of any kind. To engage in the shipping trade without lining the pockets of the harbor officials would be to invite ruin. It is a saying of vessel captains that Havana is the only port in the world where a ship can clear before she enters the harbor. It is not the fault of the Spanish merchant that these practices exist, and heretofore he has been able to manage so that it should not be his misfortune. But the process of educating him away from the system which makes the government an instrument of plunder will not be completed in a day.

About a dozen prisoners from the Kaula Circuit term were brought down by the W. G. Hall Sunday and lodged in jail.

WENT RIGHT IN

Prof. Harker Describes
Capture of Manila.

The Sharpshooter Now Helping in
Patrol Duty—What the Insurgents Wanted to Do.

The following letter was received in this city by the last mail from Professor George Harker, recently a teacher in the High School, who enlisted for Manila in one of the regular companies of United States troops:

We are now occupying Spanish barracks in Manila. The city is under martial law. On Saturday morning we left camp with 200 rounds of ammunition and two days rations. It was raining hard as usual and we splashed through the mire of the bamboo jungle till we reached our intrenchments. All was quiet for the following two hours, excepting a few shots from the Spanish sharpshooters. At 10 o'clock a shot was fired from one of our guns, and at this signal Dewey began to bombard the forts and Manila. For an hour the shells kept whistling past us; then as the firing ceased, we were ordered to advance over our intrenchments toward the Spanish lines. There was not the least confusion, and our men went ahead in line of skirmishers, firing as they went.

The Colorado men, who were ahead of us, fired several volleys in quick succession, and rushing over the Spanish works, planted our flag on the top of the black stone fort. The fire from the Spanish now became scattering, and we pushed ahead as rapidly as possible, wading and stumbling across a flooded corn field, when we reached the fort.

We assembled and marched on in column into a barricaded street on the outskirts of Manila. The ground all the way was strewn with blankets, hats, shoes and ammunition, which the Spaniards had left in their hurry to get back into the city. A number of dead and wounded soldiers were lying against the earthworks where the shells from our fleet had opened the way for us.

We then started down the street into Manila, expecting to have another fight further on, but a few straggling shots was the only resistance we met at one time, though we had to lie down to avoid the bullets. At last we came to an open space and at the further side we saw a fortress or castle whose parapets were bristling with soldiers. But our eyes were fixed on a great white flag at one corner of the battlement, and we knew that the battle was ended.

In half an hour our whole force was drawn up under the walls of old Manila. The natives, or Filipinos, who had been shut up within the town, as well as a number who had come in with us, were mad with delight and rushed along our ranks distributing cigarettes and cigars to the men. The fighting men, though, were somewhat taken back when forced to give up their arms before entering the town. They had fully expected to sack the town and cut the throat of every Spaniard.

At about 4 p. m. we passed through the business center of Manila and took up our quarters in the court yard of a great stone building which proved to be a cigar factory. Bands of Spanish soldiers kept passing us on their way to the arsenal to lay down their arms. They looked clean and neat in their light blue uniforms and white straw hats, and formed a strong contrast to our men with their torn shirts and grimy faces. Next day we took possession of our present quarters, and since then we have been busy patrolling the streets.

Our loss is reported as six killed and thirty-four wounded. The Spanish had about 200 killed and a great number wounded. Some one remarked that we took advantage of them by fighting in daylight, as all the skirmishing heretofore had been done at night.

SOLDIERS AND SOLDIERS.

Ructions Are Common, But Not
Very Serious.

(Harper's Weekly.)

Every day the newspapers have reports of disorder created and damage done by obstreperous or drunken volunteers. Bar-room brawls are common. There are, of course, many negro-wells and some criminals in our armies. In time the incorrigibles would be weeded out, and those amenable to correction would be improved by discipline. Meanwhile the ructions that our troops are responsible for are probably not more numerous or serious than we ought to expect. It is interesting and somewhat consoling to read that our British brethren have at Halifax a regiment of new Irish recruits which seems to be more disorderly than any of ours. During the week ending August 20 twenty-eight of its members were sentenced to imprisonment, and responsible men are so scarce among the rest of the rank and file that it has been necessary to send back to England for experienced sergeants to keep the men in order.

NEW CONTINENTAL LINE

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—Philip D. Armour, Marshall Field and Norman B. Beam have secured control of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. They have made James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railway, the dominating factor in the reorganization of the system, and have gained for Chicago and the Northwest what is practically a trunk line from ocean to ocean, controlled by Chicago capital.

The Falling Leaves
Give Warning of Winter

So the falling of the hair tells of the approach of age and declining power. No matter how barren the tree nor how leafless it may seem, you confidently expect leaves again. And why?

Because there is Life
at the Roots.

So you need not worry about the falling of your hair, the threatened departure of your youth and beauty. And why? Because if there is a spark of life remaining in the roots of the hair

Ayer's
Hair Vigor

will arouse it into healthy activity. The hair ceases to come out: it begins to grow: and the glory of youth is restored to you.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar, 4 1/2c.

Hana plantation, \$18.25.

Hutchinson plantation, \$58.75.

Hawaiian Commercial, \$28.62 1/2—

\$28.75.

The Coptic has brought to town an "Indian Medicine Show."

Matt McCann, an alderman of Lahaina, is visiting the capital.

Marshal Brown is home again after a quick official trip by steamer.

McCandless Bros. are to bore a number of artesian wells near Lahaina.

A complete soap making plant is offered for sale. Apply to H. Armitage.

The Supreme Court is nearing the close of its sittings for the September term.

J. W. Chapman contemplates the erection of cottages at his Pearl City resort.

The vacation of the band will begin about October 3 and will last three weeks.

Three new sugar plantations are projected for the immediate future on the island of Maui.

Will Herrick, of this city, is a very successful musician and musical instructor in San Francisco.

John O. Knight, an Examiner representative, is a through passenger by the Valencia from Manila.

About twenty soldiers for Manila are aboard the Coptic. They are men who have been ill at San Francisco.

Miss Pauahi Judd's kindergarten in Emma Square will be opened for the fall term on Monday, October 3.

After October 1 passenger rates on the Pacific Mail and O and O. steamers will be the same as on the other boats.

Mr. McClanahan, the lawyer, has associated himself with Kinney & Ballou, leaving a partnership with J. A. Magoon.

The luau which the people of Hilo had prepared against the return of the steamer Columbia from Honolulu was not allowed to spoil.

The new Chinese theater has a girl acrobat, aged 7, that is said to be a wonder. The place is crowded nightly to see the little marvel.

Col. Sackville-West and daughter returned by the Claudine Sunday morning from a tour of Maui and Hawaii. They are stopping at the Hawaiian Hotel.

L. A. Thurston, B. F. Dillingham and Henry Waterhouse returned Saturday night from Maui, where they went on a plantation project in Makawao.

The flag of Austro-Hungary was at half mast at the consulate here yesterday out of respect to the memory of the Empress of Austria, recently assassinated.

Collector General McStocker came down from Hawaii to Maui by the last Kinau, and, with his wife, will spend several days on that island. While on Hawaii the Collector visited the volcano and the Olua coffee district.

Jas. J. Delaney, last in official service here as a mounted patrolman, is an engineer aboard the U. S. S. Independence, at San Francisco.

L. Kahlbaum and wife, H. Waterhouse, W. H. Tell and wife and H. W. Smith are booked on the steamer W. G. Hall, for Nawiliwili, today.

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Wm. Ringer, brother of the man found dead in the bay yesterday, is suffering from blood poisoning from a bone felon on the thumb of the left hand.

Rosa's American Comedy Co. will rest this week, giving way at the opera house to Professor Hertz. Other programs will likely be put on next week.

The Methodist church fair will take place on the parsonage grounds at 7:30 Thursday evening. A general invitation to be present is extended to the public.

C. L. Wight was called in the Columbia case in Judge Perry's court as an expert on the chances of a man living over night in the chain locker of a steamer.

An old, crazy Chinese woman, who had been a familiar character about the Chinese church for several years, died Saturday and was buried Sunday afternoon.

Army men returning from Manila say at once that Gen. Merritt lacked the appetite for quick action that make Admiral Dewey's maneuvering so brilliant.

Rev. O. P. Emerson returned by the Kinau Saturday night from Laupahoehoe, where he has been in attendance upon a convention of the churches of that island.

On account of the rain storm there was no concert in Emma Square last evening. The band will play this evening in Thomas Square and at Maakee Island tomorrow evening.

A good many town people are already preparing to attend the reception that Mr. and Mrs. Damon are to give the officers of the Army and Navy at Moanalua, Saturday afternoon.

Joseph Holliday, of Portland, Oregon, aged 77 years, and a brother of the late Ben Holliday, who was grandfather of Ben Holliday, Jr., of this city, died in Portland two weeks ago.

A dividend will be paid the stockholders of the Olowalu Company at W. G. Irwin & Co.'s office Friday, September 30. The stock books will be closed from September 27 to October 1 to transfers.

Frank Nichols, of Wall, Nichols, left by the Gaelic for New York City, to purchase the Christmas stock for his firm. Mr. Nichols is an expert in making personal selections for the Honolulu public.

A. W. Evans, a young man in the employ of the Wall, Nichols Co., was accidentally cut in the leg by a chisel at the Iron Works a few days ago as a result of which he will be laid up for several weeks.

G. C. Wirth, the man who showed war pictures in the Hotel street Arlington, deserted the premises without paying rent to Frank Pacheco. Judge Wilcox has signed an order commanding him to pay by today.

Hopp & Co. have received five more of those sample fibre mats, which met with such a ready sale last April. Other new goods consist of sideboards, book cases, center tables and wire mattresses known as the clean kind.

The sale of the Manufacturers' Shoe Co. to a lot of young men, at the head of which is Wm. H. Smith and W. F. Love, was practically completed yesterday. D. B. Smith will, for the present, confine his attention to other interests in town.

It was due to the efforts of Mrs. J. F. Melanphy, of Kinau street, that a young wall at the police station, a stowaway on the City of Columbia, from Seattle, was furnished with a complete new wardrobe and a fresh start in the world the other day.

The postponed meeting of the Hawaiian Mission Children's Society will be held on Friday evening of this week at the residence of W. W. Hall, in Nuuanu Valley. Papers of interest from Mrs. Ellen McCully Higgins and Philip Weaver will form a portion of the entertainment.

G. R. Harrison has just returned from a complete circuit of the island of Hawaii. During his tour he turned very nearly every plane on the island. Mrs. Harrison met her husband at the volcano house, where they remained several days, returning by the Kinau last Sunday morning.

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Henry Laws will succeed the late Theo. C. Porter in the bank of Claus Spreckels & Co. Mr. Laws will assume his new duties about October 1.

Wm. Ringer, brother of the man found dead in the bay yesterday, is suffering from blood poisoning from a bone felon on the thumb of the left hand.

Rosa's American Comedy Co. will rest this week, giving way at the opera house to Professor Hertz. Other programs will likely be put on next week.

The Methodist church fair will take place on the parsonage grounds at 7:30 Thursday evening. A general invitation to be present is extended to the public.

C. L. Wight was called in the Columbia case in Judge Perry's court as an expert on the chances of a man living over night in the chain locker of a steamer.

An old, crazy Chinese woman, who had been a familiar character about the Chinese church for several years, died Saturday and was buried Sunday afternoon.

Army men returning from Manila say at once that Gen. Merritt lacked the appetite for quick action that make Admiral Dewey's maneuvering so brilliant.

Rev. O. P. Emerson returned by the Kinau Saturday night from Laupahoehoe, where he has been in attendance upon a convention of the churches of that island.

On account of the rain storm there was no concert in Emma Square last evening. The band will play this evening in Thomas Square and at Maakee Island tomorrow evening.

A good many town people are already preparing to attend the reception that Mr. and Mrs. Damon are to give the officers of the Army and Navy at Moanalua, Saturday afternoon.

OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is widespread, but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches, when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every tinkler to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

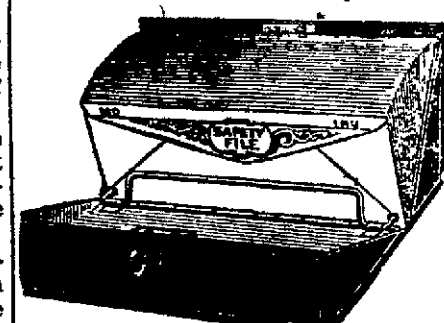
Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

H. F. WICHMAN

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Upon your attention today will prove a safe investment for you.



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Keeps valuable Papers of all kinds safe. Enamelled Metal Case, strong Manila Pockets, separate and removable. Best and safest system of filing. Leases, Contracts, Insurance, Policies, Notes, Bonds, Mortgages, Deeds, Etc. Two sizes:

SERVICE IN CUBA

Dramatic Account Showing Neglect of the Men.

A CASE OUT OF THOUSANDS

A Young Lady's Letter on the Home-Coming of Her Brother. At Montauk Point.

(Harper's Weekly, Sept. 10.)

Here is a moving letter from a young woman, describing what she saw at Montauk in her search for a brother who had enlisted in the Seventy-first New York Regiment. Its strength and sadness are beyond comment. We have not mentioned the name of the captain, but will give it to any one having authority to demand it for a proper purpose.—Ed. Harper's Weekly.

Easthampton, Long Island, August 23, 1898.

My dear Mrs. —, —I am afraid I shall scare you with a long letter this time, for I have lots to write. I thought you would be interested to hear about Jack, and what I saw at Montauk. Sunday we got a telegram from Jack, saying he was out of detention camp, and we could see him. We went up Monday morning. Mamma and — and I drove from here—twenty miles—and the rest went by train. We were told for Heaven's sake not to go without taking something, and we loaded up the carriage with bread and hard-boiled eggs and fruit and forty or fifty sandwiches, as well as some dozens of handkerchiefs and socks and towels. We were glad we had done so. When we got within a mile or so of camp we began to meet soldiers, both regulars and volunteers. The first I saw was a young boy—he could not have reached eighteen years—who was leaning against the fence. He was white as death, thin, with dark lines under his eyes.

I called to him, and he came walking over—not walking, shuffling like an old man. "I'm awful hungry," he said, when I asked him. His voice was low and weak, and he staid himself against the carriage as he spoke. We gave him a good meal to take away with him. He wanted to pay us.

They tell me the suffering in the regulars' camp is as great as or greater than that in the volunteers'; but I can't say myself, for I did not go beyond the lines of the Seventy-first. I saw enough there. Men lying in their tents so weak that they cannot drag their canteens toward them, though they are frantic for water. Men, aching in every bone, who have to lie on the bare ground with nothing but a poncho under them. Many of their blankets were stolen by the Cubans, and they have had no others issued to them. Big six-foot bearded fellows so weakened by illness and starvation that they burst into tears at a kind word or action. Boys sitting outside their tents with a look on their faces it is terrible to see—a fixed blank look that asks nothing, but tells an awful story of suffering and despair. It is fearful.

We passed on, more and more sick at heart, until we reached Jack's company. I asked the first man I saw if he were there, and he said yes, and called his name. From in front of one of the tents a tall, thin, shabby figure got slowly up and came toward us. I thought, "Good heavens, I hope that's not Jack!"

It was Jack. We rushed up to him, and he caught hold of us as though he would never let go again. Mamma came up just then, and Jack smiled at her, and the next moment rolled over at our feet in a dead faint.

A dozen men were round us at once, and they bathed Jack's head and gave him brandy, and tried to cheer us up. But it was long before we could bring him to. Then the men carried him to the carriage, and told us to drive him up to the hospital and make the major there give him leave. It was two miles there and a rough drive but mamma succeeded in getting thirty days' furlough as soon as the surgeon saw him. — and I staid back, and the rest came up just at that moment. We spent the time doing what we could for some of the sick men. Jack was a well man, and was to go on guard that night. He had almost died of the fever in Cuba, and if it had not been for Dr. Froelich he would have been left on the boat coming home. Before that he had bloody dysentery. The men told us that he worked so hard nursing his tentmates who fell ill first that he made himself much worse. They said that long after he ought not to have stood up he was working over them night and day, and would not give up. When they were out of danger he collapsed. I told you I felt sure he was it, you remember.

Well we got him home, and he fainted four times—though not such a faint as the first—before we could get him into bed. There he has been ever since, and the doctor fears it will be weeks before he can get up. The men's vitality has gone. They are wrecks. And there was no finer, healthier young fellow on earth than Jack four months ago.

Captain—of Jack's company—came up just as Jack fainted. That's nothing, he said, he isn't sick. It's just the excitement. He's perfectly well!

I looked at him. He was stout and rosy healthy, comfortably buttoned up in a new uniform. Around him stood a group of pale sick fellows, dirty, un-

shaven, hollow-eyed and terribly thin—his men.

"We suffered awfully," he remarked smiling at me.

"Yes, the men have," I answered, and turned my back on him.

He walked off; but one of the men came up and told me not to make the brute angry, or he would find some way to keep Jack back. "And he will take it out on us, anyway," he added.

I can tell you that frightened me, and I was polite enough after that, and left him in a beaming humor. He looked over what we had brought, and said he thought he'd take a water-melon we had there, and also a box of small cakes. These he put under his arm. Afterwards one of the boys came and said he had requisitioned most of the towels and handkerchiefs for himself, saying they were too good for the men.

I left him with mamma, who could keep up the game. I was afraid I should say something true if I staid longer. He wanted me to come up to his tent, but I wouldn't have entered it for anything on earth. Mamma went, and took the paper for him to sign, so that Jack could go. He had a beautiful big tent, board floor, nice cot, with all the trimmings, and at least four blankets, mamma said. Jack lay on the bare ground, as he had given his blanket to his tentmate, who was sicker than he, and had lost his in Cuba. The boys had their winter uniforms all during the campaign there, and were given their present thin ones on the boat. So they nearly froze at Montauk, which is a very cool place.

Jack and some other men spent Saturday morning—the day they got out of the detention camp—in taking the board floors of the officers up a hill and back again. You can imagine how weak Jack was, and the rest weren't very much better. They were detailed to lug the sections of floor, which are very heavy, up this hill and make the platforms. They finished this, and then received the order to take them back again; that the officers weren't satisfied with that kind. They got them back, and Jack said he went to his tent and fell into it exhausted. In about ten minutes came the order for the detail to fall in and bring those tent floors back up the hill again. This was the morning.

Later—the doctor tells us that if we had not brought Jack back the day we did, we would probably never have brought him home at all. And to think that there are hundreds and hundreds as badly off as Jack and who cannot get off. They are afraid to muster out the regiments who have been through that Cuban campaign. They are afraid of what the boys are going to say. The horror of some of the men for their officers and the camp amounts almost to mania. Jack says that after the fighting, when they had been a long time without food, the quartermaster at last gave out some hardtack, but very little, so that the famished men were still frantic for more food. There was a lot of hardtack left—they got nothing else—and the men went back and asked for more. The quartermaster refused to give them any.

"Go to the captain if you aren't satisfied—he'll settle you," he remarked. Jack, his tentmate (the man who is now dying) and some others went to the captain. This was his reply:

"You clear out of here—quick. If I hear any more of this talk I'll put you all on a little hardtack and water, and nothing else." So they kept on starving.

Later—I have been of tending to Jack. He fainted again. His weakness is something terrifying.

CHAMBERLAIN.

The Colonial Secretary Traveling in America.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Joseph Chamberlain, Colonial Secretary of Great Britain, his wife and daughter arrived here today on the Majestic. They expect to visit Mrs. Chamberlain's parents at Boston and then make an extended tour through the United States to San Francisco, thence north and through British Columbia.

"I can say to you that ninety-nine out of every hundred Englishmen favor an alliance between the United States and their country," Mr. Chamberlain said. "We are anxious for it and England will go just as far toward bringing about such an understanding as her dignity will permit. We are waiting for you to name the terms and you may be sure that we will accept anything in reason. An alliance has not come yet, I am sorry to say, but it is in a fair way of realization, I hope, in the near future."

Eczema, scald head, hives, itchiness of the skin of any sort, instantly and permanently cured. Doan's Ointment. At any chemist's 50 cents.

A New Auditor-General.

Herbert C. Austin, tax assessor of the Island of Hawaii, has been appointed Auditor-General to succeed Henry Laws resigned. Mr. Austin is a native of the Islands and is well known to everyone. He has been in the Government service many years and has proved a competent and trusted official. Mr. Laws leaves the office of his own accord to enter a business project in private life.

A La Havah

(Chicago Tribune)

When Dewey comes sailing over the bar

The guns will loudly peal
He opened the war he closed the war
And he never missed a mark

The pain of a burn or scald is almost instantly relieved by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It also heals the injured parts more quickly than any other treatment, and without the burn is very severe does not leave a scar. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

RULE IN FUTURE

Senator Cullom Says No Very Great Changes.

GOOD SYSTEM HERE NOW

Sending for an Interviewer—Territory of Hawaii—Work of Body. To the People.

It was real nice of Senator Cullom to send for an Advertiser reporter yesterday and to say this paper was the one he had chosen as a medium for reaching the people of Hawaii. It did not embarrass him at all to explain that he had talked to one newspaper man



SENATOR S. M. CULLOM.

under the impression, till the last moment of the interview, that the caller was on the staff of the Advertiser.

When a man like Mr. Cullom sends for a reporter it is for the purpose of taking on the appearance of saying a whole lot and really saying quite next to nothing. Mr. Cullom declared that he had been greatly pleased in his relations with people here and that he liked the country very much.

The distinguished Senator in almost undertones stated for about the thirtieth time that the Commission work could not, under any circumstances, be divulged at this time. But he, as chairman, desired to make some intimation to the people. Mr. Cullom said the secrecy was compelled by official custom, but that a good guesser could conjecture pretty closely. All the data has been gathered, but the report is not quite finished. The draft of the principal bill is not wholly complete. The political change will not be anything like a convulsion. That would not do at all. It would be folly. An excellent system has been contrived here and it would not be sensible to tear it to pieces. Hawaii has been governed well since the revolution of 1893. It will continue to be governed well. Alterations will be made slowly. The difference will not be noticed for a long time.

The political position of Hawaii is to be a medium between a territory and a State.

The status is new in American history, and will have to be created. Congress will frame the scheme upon recommendations to be made by the Commission.

Hawaii will not be a district, as the District of Columbia, and will not be governed by a commission. It will not be governed under the British colonial scheme, as affirmed by an afternoon paper. It will be a territory, but its present civil systems will be left, as far as possible, undisturbed. There will be a Governor, appointed by the President. The people of Hawaii may be asked to make recommendations. There will be no other appointments from Washington, except of United States Government officials.

"In dealing with Hawaii," said Senator Cullom before his departure yesterday afternoon, "the Government has a peculiar situation to meet. Heretofore in forming territories it has been in areas sparsely settled and with no outlined political systems. Schemes had to be chalked out and the present general one for territories was found to fill the bill. But Hawaii is an old country, older in fact than many of the States with its political machinery in good shape and running smoothly. Many of its systems are as good as our own, in fact some are better. The departments are running in the best sort of way, and the people are prosperous under their systems. It would be unfair and unwise to root up these things now by applying straight through the systems we have laid down for the government of territories. A medium between a territory and a state will be sought."

The Senator said with respect to the franchise: "It will be as liberal as the best interests of the people will permit." He declined to state whether or not the right to vote would be thrown open generally to the natives, and referred to the answer just quoted as all he could say on the matter. The Commission will recommend "The Territory of Hawaii" as the proper name for the country.

Senator Cullom wished to make two public statements before leaving Honolulu: the first in relation to the plan of reform adopted by the Commission and the second regarding certain memorials received praying for the restoration of the monarchy. He said: "I feel that it is due the people of Ho-

lulu and the Hawaiian members of the Commission to say that the criticism of President Dole and Justice Frear for not disclosing the work of the body was not justified and was quite embarrassing to those gentlemen. The policy of secrecy was established by the Commission as a body. The reason was that our work is tentative, to be reviewed again at Washington, and we did not feel that it would be wise to give any extended information until our report had been presented to the President. It will then be open to discussion and criticism. In taking this stand there was no feeling on the part of any member of the Commission to disregard the interest of the public naturally took in our deliberations. We felt, however, that we were acting for the best in the matter. Let me repeat that President Dole and Justice Frear are free from criticism on that score."

Of the second matter Senator Cullom said: "The Commission has received in an informal way certain memorials asking for the restoration of the old monarchical government. These were simply taken by us for examination and have since been left with the clerk. You may say to the people that they will not be called up again, because the Commission does not feel called upon to consider the subjects contained in that class of memorials. We came to Honolulu under a joint resolution which annexed the Islands to the United States, to determine the legislation that would be best for both countries, and no question of restoration can be considered. Annexation is a settled question and will remain settled. The sooner the people dismiss the idea of restoration from their minds, the better for them, for there is no possibility now for a change of any sort whatsoever."

The Commission party sailed by the Gaelic. There was a big crowd on the wharf to see them off. The band played and then accompanied the steamer well out to sea on the tug.

A BOTANIST.

Distinguished Friend of Dr. W. Maxwell Here for a Day.

Professor Schroter, teacher of botany in the Polytechnic Institute at Berne, Switzerland, is a thorough passenger by the Oahu on a trip around the world. Dr. Maxwell, head chemist for the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, was a pupil of the Professor. "Mr. Maxwell was the best pupil I ever had," said the old gentleman last night. "I never in all my life saw a man so careful of details, and often in the class I have predicted, to myself of course, that he would be a success." The Professor was disappointed to learn that Dr. Maxwell was away in the States on a visit. He was much gratified, however, to learn that his old pupil was getting along so well. At 6 o'clock this morning Professor Schroter will leave for the mountains back of the city to examine some of the natural flora which is there so abundant.

Athletics at Punahou.

At an athletic meeting held Wednesday at Punahou it was decided to send a challenge to the Town Team (football team) for a game to be played on Thanksgiving afternoon, on grounds and under conditions to be decided on later.

Basket-ball and Pony Polo may be introduced later in the year and it is hoped that a basket-ball team may be organized among the girls, and a tennis and basket-ball tournament be arranged with the Kamehameha Girls' School.

The Punahou second football team will probably play the High School team October 21.

The trustees have voted a sum of money to be used in fixing up the old school hall library into an athletic room, and shower baths and lockers will be put in.

W. H. Babbitt has been elected athletic manager and Raymond Spalding assistant manager.

Mohican.

The United States steamer Mohican arrived in San Francisco September 14, and went immediately to Mare Island to receive a thorough overhauling. It is understood that she will be prepared for a cruise to Samoa, which will take considerable time, as her boilers are in very poor condition and will probably have to be replaced.

Higher Courts.

Isabelle Jones has been appointed guardian of the minor children of E. A. Jones under \$35,000 bonds. C. Lai Young has been appointed guardian of the person and property of Laahia in place of Akoi, discharged.

Down Again

in prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely.

Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price.

The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Price, order from

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'Schilling's Best

costs more to make than any other baking powder; but you don't have to pay more. Never mind why—your money back if you don't like it.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S

New York Line.

The fine steel bark Johanna will sail from New York to Honolulu on or about October 15th.

If sufficient inducement offers. Advances made on shipments on liberal terms. For further particulars, address Messrs. CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby Street, Boston or

C. BREWER & CO., LTD., Honolulu Agents.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
Chlorodyne
Original and Only Genuine.
Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.
Vice-Chancellor H. R. W. PAGE WOODWARD publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant's case was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See Times, July 15, 1894.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Is a liquid medicine which cures PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEAD-ACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. It is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM: one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibson, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of Cholera."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Is the TRUE PALIATIVE in Neuralgia, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Rapidly cures all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The genuine name of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N.B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the Inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne, and in bottles 1s., 2s., 3s., 4s., 5s., 10s., 20s., 30s., 40s., 50s., 60s., 70s., 80s., 90s., 100s.

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KIHEI THE NEXT

Honolulu Men Selecting New Sugar Lands.

Diffusion Process Taken From One Maui Plantation—New Mill for Paia—Social.

(Special Correspondence.)

MAUI, Sept. 24.—Wednesday, the 21st, a company of horsemen, consisting of Messrs. L. A. Thurston, H. P. Baldwin, B. F. Dillingham, Henry Waterhouse, J. B. Castle, H. A. Baldwin, J. P. Cooke and others visited Kihei and viewed the lands there. To be a plantation or not to be, that is now the question.

Tuesday, the 20th, Col. Sackville-West and two daughters visited Haleakala and obtained a fine view of the extinct crater. The Sackville-Wests have been at Mrs. H. B. Bailey's, Kailua.

A social dance will be given in Spreckelsville Hall, the evening of October 1st.

Miss C. L. Ziegler, a sister of Miss Ziegler, of Haiku, and Miss Kate Watson, of Mannaolu Seminary, arrived on Maui Wednesday, the 21st.

A diffusion plant has been dismantled and removed from Hamakua-poko mill and the building which contained the machinery almost all taken down. A new nine-roller mill will act as substitute for diffusion. Paia will also have a nine-roller mill.

The afternoon of the 22nd, the ladies Thursday Club met at Mrs. W. O. Aiken's, Hamakua-poko, and discussed Edgar Poe's works.

In the twilight of the 18th, a most wonderful afterglow was witnessed in the sky over the West Maui mountains. The red glow was most vivid and weird in effect, tinged the surrounding country like the intense light from a burning city.

For a week or more a south wind has been blowing in the Kula section, causing an epidemic of colds.

The brig Lurline, which arrived in Kailua last Saturday, the 17th, was seventeen days in passage and brought general merchandise for H. C. Co. Her passenger list included Miss Tighe, a tourist, Mrs. Sanborn and child, and two gentlemen, employees for Spreckelsville plantation.

Weather—Heavy showers during Thursday, the 22nd in Makawao and Wailuku.

STRATEGY BOARD.

Praise From Long to Mahan and Associates.

WASHINGTON.—The Navy Department today gave out the following letter addressed by Secretary Long to the President of the War Board in recognition of its services:

Hingham, Mass.

My Dear Admiral: In view of the practical ending of the war with Spain and the well-earned relief from further duty to which the Naval War Board is now entitled, I cannot, though absent from the department, forbear to express to you, and through you to your associates on the board—Commodore Crowninshield and Captain Mahan (retired)—the very high appreciation which the department has of the services which it has rendered since the war began. That its members have been faithful and diligent in the highest manner goes without saying, for they are animated by the high professional spirit which distinguishes the navy, and which they have themselves done much to stimulate and maintain. But from my personal observation, and knowledge I desire to add to this that equally marked have been the intelligence, the wise judgment, the comprehensive forethought and the unflinching competency to meet every exigency which have distinguished their deliberations and action. May it not be said that not one error has been made? Proper control by the department has been exercised over all movements in the field, and yet at the same time commanding officers have been fully left to exercise discretion and have never been hampered in their work. I do not know how your work, as members of that important board, could have been better done, or where, in the arena of the war, you could have rendered better service or deserved more honor. Very truly yours,

JOHN D. LONG, Secretary of Navy.
To the Rear-Admiral Montgomery Sicard, U. S. N., Chairman Naval War Board, Washington.

Prof. Bell is Here.

Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the Bell telephone, the graphophone and a system of speech for the deaf, is a through passenger by the Coptic for the Orient. He is accompanied by his wife and daughters, Mrs. Bell, Miss Bell and Miss Marian Bell, and the party will spend a month in the Mikado's realm before returning to their home in Washington. Professor Bell is several times a millionaire. The Bells spent yesterday afternoon looking over the city.

From Montana Ladies.

The Soldiers' Aid Society, Mrs. R. A. Burton, President, Butte, Montana, September 10, 1898.

W. N. ARMSTRONG,
Pacific Commercial Advertiser,
Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands

Dear Sir—The ladies of the Soldiers' Aid Society kindly request that you convey to the generous people of Honolulu their sincere thanks for, and

deep appreciation of the kindness and hospitality shown "our boys" the First Montana.

M. BENNETT, Secretary.

New Reformatory.

Minister Cooper purchased at Na-willwill the estate which had been offered for a Boys' Reformatory. The institution now in Honolulu will be moved to Kaula. At the site of the Boys' Reformatory here there will be established a home and training school for incorrigible girls. Minister Cooper is much pleased with the progress he is making for accommodation of refractory boys and girls.

Reception Invitation.

Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Damon present their compliments to the ladies and gentlemen of Honolulu, and cordially invite them to an entertainment to be given in honor of the officers of the Army and Navy at Moanalua on Saturday, October 1st from 3 to 6 o'clock. Special trains will leave the railway station in Honolulu every half hour at 3, 3:30, 4, 4:30, 5 and 5:30 p. m. and return every half hour.

CURIOS IN LOTS

Mementos of Manila on Board a Transport.

Chief Engineer's Collection—Insurgents and Churches—After Priests—Old Organ Read.

Chief Engineer Pierson of the United States troopship Valencia which arrived in port from Manila last Saturday is something of a collector himself. His stateroom on board that vessel is a veritable museum of defunct shells, bullets, cannon balls and a variety of fixtures plucked from the engine room of the Reina Christina, the Spanish man-of-war sunk by Dewey, which lies quite exposed at low tide on the beach at Manila.

There is an interesting object, an old bass reed, from the cathedral at Cavite, looted by the insurgents before the American troops landed. They left nothing except what was nailed down. Cavite Cathedral is 300 years old and when Engineer Pierson blew a deep note out of the old reed it seemed to come from about ten centuries ago. Mauser bayonets, machetes, wicked looking Malay curved dirks, grape shot from the fort at Cavite, a reducing valve from one of the Spanish cruisers engines, gun barrels with stocks burned off, breech plugs from ruined cannon and other rusty looking pieces of iron and brass, each with a history, make up the booty. Nothing intrinsically of value but a story for every one of them.

"The cathedrals of Manila and Cavite are magnificent," says Chief Engineer Pierson. "But they seemed to have been conducted by as big a lot of scoundrels as remain in the world. So when the Filipinos gained their victory, their vengeance was visited on the priests first of all. They were mutilated in a most horrible manner and then finally shot or hung."

"Why," continued Pierson, "men and women had to wear tags like dogs who are taxed. These showed the authorities that they had paid the church tithes. The Manila churches are now used as prisons for the Spanish soldiers."

It was a good run over to Manila for the Valencia. She made good time and kept ahead of the other steamers, Morgan City, Newport, Ohio, Indiana and City of Para. The Indiana was in Manila nearly the whole trip. The Indiana and Ohio left for Nagasaki just previous to the Valencia's sailing from Manila.

There was not a sick man on board when the Valencia finally anchored off Cavite, July 31st at 5 p. m. She had sailed from Honolulu, July 9th. Four days after the Valencia landed the Dakota troops from on board. After the bombardment she moved over to Manila and discharged her stores and then returned to Cavite where after a week's stay coaling and preparing for sea, she moved back again to Manila, sailing from there September 3rd, after just five weeks and one day's stay.

Three hundred tons of coal will be taken on board the Valencia and she will sail for San Francisco tomorrow afternoon or Wednesday morning and expects to reach there in eight and a half days.

Major Jones Hurt.

Major J. Walter Jones is laid up at Hilo. While touring Kaunaloa last week he was struck by a limb falling from a tree and quite badly hurt. Though he expected to return by the Kinai, Saturday night it will be several days before he can travel in comfort. His injuries are not serious. Chan Wilder, the Major's side partner, came home by the Kinai.

GOOD ENOUGH TO TAKE

The finest quality of loaf sugar is used in the manufacture of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the roots used in its preparation give it a flavor similar to that of maple syrup, making it very pleasant to take. As a medicine for the cure of coughs, colds, influenza, croup and whooping cough it is unequalled by any other. It always cures, and cures quickly. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

IS TO FORE AGAIN

Clipperton Island Once More Is Advertised.

Governor French Was After It Once Title Not Clear—It Is Claimed Now By Mexico.

Clipperton Island is again attracting attention at San Francisco. It will be remembered that Capt. G. D. Freeth, of Honolulu, was there about two years ago and it was rumored that he was negotiating for possession of the island. A local concern also looked into the matter of leasing the property at the same time. There was then and still is a question as to the ownership of the island. It seems to be claimed in an indefinite way by the United States, Mexico and Great Britain. At one time ownership absolute was claimed by Hawaiian parties.

Theo. Gusmann, who has figured in most of the sensations caused by the island in one way and another, has returned from Clipperton after a continuous stay of thirteen months there. While there he flew the American flag and figured in a heroic light by refusing to haul it down when ordered to do so by the Mexican cruiser Democrita. Of the incident and the island Mr. Gusmann says:

"I went down from San Francisco a year ago last month, and have been employed in getting out phosphate for the Pacific Islands Fertilizer Company. Although Clipperton is not very prepossessing and is of no value, except for the fertilizing material, I hoisted the American flag soon after my arrival. It remained in the breeze until December 13th last, when officers from the Mexican man-of-war Democrita took it down and ran up a Mexican flag in its place. I was taken on board the Democrita, and, much to my surprise, was appointed Mexican colonial agent for the island. As soon as the Democrita passed out of sight beyond the horizon, however, I hauled down the flag, and since then no flag has floated over Clipperton, though I believe the island really belongs to Mexico."

"The whole island is overrun with crabs from one to six inches long, and they make sleeping out of doors at night almost impossible, although the weather is almost unbearably hot."

Soldier's Menu.

(San Francisco Call)

The following are the daily rations in the United States army:
Garrison ration with usual proportion of fresh and salt meats and vegetables: Meat or canned salmon 16 oz., pork or bacon 12 oz., or fresh beef 1 lb. 4 oz., flour 1 lb. 2 oz., dry beans 2 1/2 oz., rice 1 lb., oil 1/2 lb., salt 1 1/2 oz., green coffee 1 1/2 oz., soap 16-20 oz., salt 16-20 oz., pepper (black) 1-2 oz., sugar 2 1/2 oz., vinegar 2-3 gill, candles 6-8 oz.
Field ration—Bacon 12 oz., hard bread 1 lb., beans 2 1/2 oz., potatoes 1 lb., roasted coffee 1 1/2 oz., sugar 2 1/2 oz., raisins, soap, salt and pepper same as above.
Travel ration—Hard bread 1 lb., corned beef 12 oz., baked beans 1 1/2 lb., roasted coffee 1 1/2 oz., sugar 2 1/2 oz.
Emergency ration—Hard bread 16 oz., bacon 10 oz., pea meal 4 oz., coffee (roasted and ground) 2 oz., saccharin 4 grains, salt 64 oz., black pepper .04 oz., plug tobacco 1-2 oz.

A LOCAL ITEM.

(From Sydney Morning Herald.)

There are a great many of them. Every paper has its share. Statements hard to believe, harder to prove. Statements from far away places. What people say in Queensland. Public expression from New Zealand.

Often times good indorsement there. But of little service here at home. Sydney people want local proof. The sayings of neighbors, friends and citizens. Home endorsement counts. It disarms the skeptic, is beyond dispute.

This is the backing that stands behind every box of Doan's Ointment.

Here is a case of it:—
T. W. Hickson, of No. 170 Cumberland street, this city, says:—"For a few weeks I was very much inconvenienced by an attack of itching piles, from which I could get no relief. Doan's Ointment was first advertised at that time and I obtained a pot of it. I am glad to say that the piles completely disappeared after three applications of the ointment and I've not had occasion to use it since. I will not forget to recommend Doan's Ointment."

Experience with Doan's Ointment in the past three years has demonstrated to the medical profession, as well as to thousands of sufferers from piles that it is the safest and most effectual cure ever offered to the public, containing no opiates or poisons of any kind, and being sold by dealers at 50c per box, is within the reach of every sufferer.

Very frequently two or three boxes have made a complete cure of chronic cases that have not yielded to other remedies for years.

There is scarcely a disease more aggravating and obstinate to cure than the various forms of piles. Doan's Ointment has superseded all ineffectual remedies and no one suffering with any rectal trouble makes any mistake in giving Doan's Ointment a trial. Any dealer can furnish the Doan's Ointment as it is the best known and most popular remedy for piles and if you ask him he can doubtless refer you to many people in your vicinity who have been cured completely by it.

DOAN'S Ointment is for sale by all dealers for 50c per box, or six boxes for \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, agents for the Islands.



Whispering in Beauty's Ear

The secret of preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, and hair to be found only in CUTICURA SOAP, greatest of skin purifying and beautifying soaps, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. The only preventive of unsightly blemishes, red, rough hands, and falling hair, because the only preventive of inflammation and clogging of the PORES

Sold throughout the world. British depot: FRANKS, HAWKINS & SONS, 1, King Edward St., London. PORTER, DAVIS AND CHAMBERLAIN, 50, Fenchurch Lane, London, E.C. 3. Send to Kansas, New York for "The Skin, Scalp, and Hair," a book of 44 pages, fully illustrated, with complete description and treatment, post free.

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Office: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
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Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC.
Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Fish, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

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HOLLISTER & Co.

IS A CONSIGNMENT OF THE CELEBRATED

Lillian Russell Cigar!

For Which They Are Made Sole Agents For The Hawaiian Islands.

CLEAR HAVANA FILLER.

SOLD FOR 5 CENTS EACH

Now That Plantations are mostly through grinding for this season, it is time to overhaul Machinery and prepare for the next season. We have on hand

MAGNOLIA METAL RUBBER AND HEMP PACKING of all kinds, BOILER COMPOUND for cleaning off scale, TROPIC OIL for Engines and Cylinders, and every kind of HARDWARE or TOOL needed in a Sugar Mill or on a Plantation.

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Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BREMEN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BREMEN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co. Gen. Agts. Agents for the Hawaiian Islands

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000
Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,890,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000
Total reichsmarks 43,890,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms. H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897.
£18,558,989.
1. Authorized Capital—£2,000,000 £ 2,000,000
Subscribed — 2,750,000 £ 2,750,000
Paid up Capital 697,500 0 0
2. Fire Funds 2,428,319 7 0
3. Life and Annuity Funds 10,127,670 1 0
£15,585,929 8 0
Revenue Fire Branch 1,531,377 8 9
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches 1,376,611 1 0
£2,907,988 9 9

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO. Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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